

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1924 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 147

FIVE CENTS A COPY

ITALO-CZECH PACT REACHED PROVIDES MUTUAL SUPPORT

"Cordial Collaboration" Between the Two Countries—Treaty Obligations to Be Respected

ITALIAN DIPLOMACY CLAIMS A VICTORY

New Accord Similar to Agreement With Yugoslavia—Dr. Benes to See President

By Special Cable

ROME, May 19.—Italian diplomacy marks today another great victory by the conclusion of a "pact of cordial collaboration" between Italy and Czechoslovakia. According to an official statement the object of this pact on which a general agreement has been reached after the recent interview between Dr. Benes and Benito Mussolini is "to assure peace and to co-operate for the stability and economic reconstruction of Europe," conserving the results gained by the war and sanctioned in the peace treaties. Dr. Benes has now gone to Taormina in Sicily, to submit the text of the new pact to President Masaryk, and it is expected the pact will be signed in Rome next October, when the Czech President will pay a state visit to the Italian court.

The new accord binding Italy and Czechoslovakia is similar in many points to the Italo-Yugoslav pact of friendship concluded in January of last year; only it is more restricted in its nature, owing to the fact that both countries have no common frontier.

On the other hand, the Italo-Czech Treaty is entirely different from the Franco-Czech. One clause of the new accord will provide that the two countries will bind themselves to collaborate with, and aid each other in maintaining the order of things established by the treaties of Trianon, Saint Germain and Neuilly, and to respect the obligations arising out of them. Both Italy and Czechoslovakia undertake to preserve neutrality in case either is the object of an unprovoked attack by a third party, each offering political and diplomatic support if the other is menaced by such an attack.

ITALO-GREEK ACCORD IS STRENGTHENED

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 19.—The Italian Minister, in presenting his credentials today, said it was necessary to live as good neighbors and, if possible, to co-operate for mutual prosperity. Admiral Goudouriotis, responding, said that Greece desired an agreement with Italy. The papers greet these statements with pleasure and there is a distinct improvement in the mutual relations.

Considerable bitterness is manifested in various circles at the fact that Italy is still hesitating to follow the example of the Greek king. Unless the Rumanian royalties and Ion G. Duca, Minister of Foreign Affairs return to Bucharest, it is thought that it will be impossible to consider the question of recognizing the Greek Republic, whereas others think Vittorio Emanuele, Minister of Finance, who tends to curb the Court's Hellenophile sentiments, will settle the matter before the King's return.

MAHATMA GANDHI SUMMONS C. R. DAS

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, May 19.—There is clear evidence that the Swarajist leaders are harassed by the gravest perplexities. Nowhere is this more evident than in the columns of *Forward*, the Swaraj journal, which the editor is C. R. Das. On one day Mr. Das wrote a sharp response to the cooperation possibility—the sons of India co-operating with the noble sons of Britain. On the next day he writes: "Our national life requires patriotism and demands that sham councils must go. Bureaucracy tends to dissipate our national life. Will not united India accept the challenge of western institutions and the municipal government of England? Let us run out their work from the Nation's life." Mr. Das meanwhile has gone to see Mahatma Gandhi in response to an urgent message from the latter.

MELBOURNE TRAMS RUNNING

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 19.—The trams, full of passengers, are running this morning, all the strikers having returned to work.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1924

General	
Paris Stops to Watch Prince Taffari	1
Japan Appeal to America	1
Half-Pint Boy Wins	1
Lodge Court Plan Is Targe	1
Fight to Extend Bonus Vote	1
Oregon Prints for Boston	1
American Airmen Advance 500 Miles	1
Solution Assured of Fodder Issue	1
Miner Becomes "His Grace"	1
Emigrants Status Discussed in Rome	1
Post Office to Open New West Coast	1
World Motor Transport Experts Meet	1
Russia Will Not Buy Recognition	1
Class Areas Bill Rouses Cape Town	1
Sports	1
Arizona to Meet Protection	1
Cannefax Loses at Billiards	1
Pacific Coast Olympic Trials	1
Princeton Defeats Harvard	1
Features	1
Twilight Tales	1
Aeronautics	1
The Radio Page	1
Educations	1
The Page of the Seven Arts	1
Art News and Comment	1
Letters to the Editor	1
The Home Forum	1
The Goddess of God	1
Editorials	1
Cherry Blossom Time	1

Financial	
Stocks Off In New York Market	12
Stock and Bond Quotations	12
New York Curl Weekly Range	13
Stock Markets of Leading Cities	13
Sports	1
Arizona to Meet Protection	1
Cannefax Loses at Billiards	1
Pacific Coast Olympic Trials	1
Princeton Defeats Harvard	1
Features	1
Twilight Tales	1
Aeronautics	1
The Radio Page	1
Educations	1
The Page of the Seven Arts	1
Art News and Comment	1
Letters to the Editor	1
The Home Forum	1
The Goddess of God	1
Editorials	1
Cherry Blossom Time	1

Japanese to Ratify the Lausanne Treaty

By The Associated Press

TOKYO, May 19.—The Foreign Office informed the Associated Press today, that the Lausanne treaty would become effective within a week through its ratification by Japan. It was denied officially that France had exerted any pressure to prevent ratification.

AMERICAN AIRMEN ADVANCE 500 MILES

Fliers Reach Yetorofu Island in Kuriles Group—Start Mission in Early Morning Fog

YETOROFU ISLANDS, Kuriles, May 19 (AP)—The three American army airplanes flying around the world landed here today, having made the 500-mile flight from Paramushir Island in a little over seven hours.

The landing was made on Lake Toshimoye. This is in the rear of Hitokappu Bay, an indentation on the southeast shore of this island. A landing place on the lake was prepared by Japanese and American sailors from the destroyers Pope and Amakaze several days ago, when it was determined that Hitokappu Bay was too rough for the planes to be brought down safely on its waters.

Buoys were placed in the lake and arrangements made for the fliers to reach the shore. This was the third landing place chosen for the fliers at the end of this stage of their journey, the first, Bettobu Anchorage, on the northwestern coast of this island, having been abandoned in favor of Hitokappu Bay some weeks since, because of ice there.

TOKYO, May 19 (AP)—The flight of the American round-the-world aviators from Paramushir Bay to Lake Toshimoye was made under ideal conditions, said dispatches received here from the American destroyer Pope and the Japanese destroyer Amakaze. The Navy Department issued an official announcement of the fliers' arrival on Yetorofu Island.

The fliers will be received in audience by the Prince Regent soon after their arrival at Kamumigaru, the Japanese naval base.

American Ambassador Woods conferred with Cabinet officers on arrangements for the audience.

American and Japanese army and navy officers here, who have been in closest contact with arrangements for the round-the-world flight believe the American aviators will make determined effort to fly every day until they reach Kasumigaura.

They believe the Americans may reach that point, which is a scheduled stop, by Wednesday afternoon. Indications are that there will be at least one more fair day in the bleak region north of Japan proper. If so, the fliers probably could reach Aomori, on the northern end of Honshu Island, the main island of Japan, tomorrow. They then would be within striking distance of today's session.

Owing to the uncertainty of what areas are to be filled by the election of the three Bishops called for in the amended report, the order of the day remains, the election of Bishops, was postponed. The committee on Episcopacy will decide whether Episcopacy residencies are to be eliminated. As soon as this proposal is returned to that delegation, may be guided in their choice of elections of the three Bishops will proceed. The committee on Episcopacy meets behind closed doors this afternoon. It is thought that Singapore, and Helena, Mont., are the area headquarters likely to be eliminated.

JAPANESE YOUTH ISSUE APPEAL TO YOUTH OF UNITED STATES

American Students Asked to Protest Passage of Exclusion Measure at Mass Meeting

By Special Cable

TOKYO, May 19.—Concerted and apparently effective effort on the part of Japanese leaders to gain and continue public resentment against the United States because of its immigration legislation can be discerned. Two monster mass meetings yesterday, one sponsored by members of Parliament, the other by university students, adopted resolutions denouncing American's action.

The students' resolution deplores the exclusion measure as jeopardizing the historical friendship and traditional good-will of America toward Japan, which "menaces and challenges Asiatic races, since it sows the seeds of future racial war, and makes the Pacific Ocean a sea of raging waves."

An appeal is then made "in the name of peace and humanity, to our dear young American brethren, through the American press, to take proper measures to prevent the bills from being enforced." Other resolutions of a similar tenor admonish prudence, composure, firm determination, wise judgment, and reliance on world public opinion to right the wrong done.

The Japanese leaders recognize the fact that the Japanese people are deeply stirred by the American action and that their feeling must find vent. They are worried lest some untoward act should occur, and hence are at-

METHODISTS SEEK NEW PEACE MOTION

Conference Votes Special Committee to Frame Resolution

—Bishops Reduced

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19 (Special)—Expressing their dissatisfaction over the anti-war resolution submitted by the committee on state of the church, a majority of the delegates in the Methodist General Conference succeeded today in carrying a motion for a special committee to further consider the issue and report to the conference later in the week. This action and reconsideration of the vote of last Friday, by which five new bishops would have been elected, followed by passage of a motion to cut the number to three, were the features of today's session.

The struggle over the peace resolution began when Dr. Charles Elliot, chairman of the committee on state of the church, presented the majority report. This resolution favors world court, association of nations, freedom of individual to choose his personal attitude toward war, but contains the phrase "Remembering that the church is the visible expression of the spirit of Jesus in the world, we as an organization separate ourselves from war and will take no part in its promotion." To this phrase the minority report, introduced by Elmer Kidney of Pittsburgh, adds 10 words, "unless indisputably in self-defense or in defense of humanity." The remainder of the minority report is precisely the same as the majority report.

Dr. Abram W. Harris of New York, the movement to postpone action by moving a special committee of 18, composed of three Bishops, five ministers, and five laymen, to further the action that the conference should take. He said "the division is too great to be a large one and a preference to the British market would have been advantageous.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

The struggle on the peace resolution began when Dr. Charles Elliot, chairman of the committee on state of the church, presented the majority report. This resolution favors world court, association of nations, freedom of individual to choose his personal attitude toward war, but contains the phrase "Remembering that the church is the visible expression of the spirit of Jesus in the world, we as an organization separate ourselves from war and will take no part in its promotion." To this phrase the minority report, introduced by Elmer Kidney of Pittsburgh, adds 10 words, "unless indisputably in self-defense or in defense of humanity." The remainder of the minority report is precisely the same as the majority report.

According to their managers, the Western Massachusetts, Springfield, Worcester Consolidated, and Holyoke employees will be granted this demand under the stress of war conditions by Henry B. Endicott, in arbitration proceedings. By agreement with the company, however, the United States on over 60 per cent of the work being done within a spread of 14 hours, as the law requires.

The street railways which will be the hardest hit in the event of the proposed new laws are, the Berkshires, Boston & Worcester, Plymouth & Brockton, Eastern Massachusetts, Springfield, Holyoke, and Springfield Union, New Bedford, Springfield, Union of Worcester, and Worcester Consolidated.

According to their managers, the Western Massachusetts, Springfield, Worcester Consolidated, and Holyoke employees will be granted this demand under the stress of war conditions by Henry B. Endicott, in arbitration proceedings. By agreement with the company, however, the United States on over 60 per cent of the work being done within a spread of 14 hours, as the law requires.

Here follows the statements of a number of street railway officials in which it is said that the measure would result in higher cost of operation, higher fares and in some instances discontinuance of service. The statement continues:

In their arguments before the Committee on Street Railways, in opposition to the passage of this bill, the managers suggested that the bill is a camouflaged attempt to get wages boosted by legislation, instead of by arbitration, as the working agreements with street railway companies provide. They pointed out that no other State in the Union has an equivalent street railway legislation and asked the Legislature to bear in mind that the Boston Elevated is the only street railway in the United States whose cost of service is absolutely guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

In the hearing before the Street Railway Committee, James H. Shway, counsel for street railway employees, made this statement: "The wages of street railway employees, if I may be pardoned for saying it bluntly, is none of the committee's business, and it is not the business of the legislature to regulate it."

The Committee on Street Railways, after having the matter under consideration for several weeks, reported recommending reference to the next annual session. Since the appearance of the committee's report an intensive campaign has been conducted by the proponents and opponents of the bill. Last Thursday the committee's report was taken from the table and at the request of Senator John W. Haigh of Greenfield it was decided to defer action until Tuesday.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

The managers suggested that the bill is a camouflaged attempt to get wages boosted by legislation, instead of by arbitration, as the working agreements with street railway companies provide. They pointed out that no other State in the Union has an equivalent street railway legislation and asked the Legislature to bear in mind that the Boston Elevated is the only street railway in the United States whose cost of service is absolutely guaranteed by the Commonwealth.

The Committee on Street Railways, after having the matter under consideration for several weeks, reported recommending reference to the next annual session. Since the appearance of the committee's report an intensive campaign has been conducted by the proponents and opponents of the bill. Last Thursday the committee's report was taken from the table and at the request of Senator John W. Haigh of Greenfield it was decided to defer action until Tuesday.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 1)

ANTI-BONUS GROUP WANTS FINAL VOTE POSTPONED A WEEK

Believe More Votes Obtainable

—Backers Fight This Plan—

President Sees Senators

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With the bonus measure scheduled to receive its last test in the Senate today and with its opponents claiming a slight gain, David A. Reed (R), Senator from Pennsylvania moved to have a final vote postponed for a week. Supporters of the bill, however, practically ignored this move and stood their ground firmly. They said that the bonus insurance plan would be a law before night.

An eleventh hour move by President Coolidge to gain more votes for sustaining his veto, was to invite seven Republican senators to breakfast at the White House. The seven, it has been reported, are friendly to the bonus bill. These senators are:

J. W. Harrelson of Oklahoma, Thomas Sterling of South Dakota, W. B. McKinley of Illinois, R. H. Cameron of Arizona, L. C. Phipps of Colorado, H. W. Keyes of New Hampshire, P. H. Dale of Vermont. Before the conference was over Reed Smoot (R), Senator from Wyoming, arrived.

The Japanese leaders recognize the fact that the Japanese people are deeply stirred by the American action and that their feeling must find vent.

They are worried lest some untoward act should occur, and hence are at-

tempting, not to, prevent expression of the mass emotion, but to guide it along sane lines. They are emphasizing the fact that public opinion and the press of America do not endorse the Congressional action, and that the Japanese opportunity lies in the sense of justice and fair play of the American people. They are seizing every occasion to point out that Japan stands to gain more by cultivating American public friendship than by bitterly and indiscriminately attacking all things American.

At public meetings they do not stop with the denunciation of the action of Congress, but they immediately come forward, emphasizing the attitude of the American press, of Cyrus Woods, Ambassador to Japan, of Calvin Coolidge and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, which nearly always evoke cheers. They are employing the tactics of Marc Anthony's oration on Caesar's merits to divert unconsciously the thoughts of the masses, making them more anxious to work in cooperation with the American public against exclusion than to attack the United States.

Their efforts in Tokyo so far are crowned with success and bid fair to continue thus, although doubt is felt whether this will be true of the sections of the Empire which are less under the influence of prominent Japanese, and a few radical demonstrations are possible.

'ARISTIDE BRBIAND MAY FORM CABINET

Coalition of Right and Left in France Mooted—Edouard Herriot's Views

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 19.—Now that the resignation of Raymond Poincaré is only a matter of a few days, and the name of his successor, Edouard Herriot, at least in provisionally known, The Christian Science Monitor learns that Ramsay MacDonald acting entirely unofficially, is through intermediaries already ascertaining the possibility of an early meeting between himself and the new French Prime Minister. The Poincaré-MacDonald rendezvous was fixed for today, but was naturally abandoned when the unexpected results of the elections became clear. The correspondence now proceeding between M. Poincaré and Mr. MacDonald is not unimportant. M. Poincaré is endeavoring to show precisely to what a favorable point he had brought the negotiations.

But on the British side, little more than a polite answer is being given, since in a few days another French statesman will be in M. Poincaré's place. Everybody recognises that the waste of even a month is undesirable at this stage, and therefore a way is being prepared already for fresh conversations. By the time M. Herriot has formed his Cabinet, if he can succeed in doing so, Mr. MacDonald will be ready to meet him.

Everybody nominates M. Herriot as Prime Minister, but he is doubtful and will decline to form a ministry if the Socialists who are 100 strong do not participate in the Government. There is still no sign that the Socialists will agree to collaborate, and therefore it is quite possible that a coalition of Right and Left under Aristide Briand will be formed. Nevertheless Paul Painlevé who has also claims, declares that obviously there is only one man, namely M. Herriot.

In an interview M. Herriot says: "In international problems, I shall never

deviate from common sense and reason. There must be co-operation between the various powers." M. Herriot says he will nullify the recent decree of Leon Bertrand regarding secondary education, which made Latin and Greek compulsory. The Radicals will also endeavor to prevent the actual sale of the match monopoly which was voted by the last Parliament. He is not opposed to greater taxation, but he says that the financial policy depends on the foreign policy, which must be fixed first.

M. Herriot Is Cautious

Although cautious, M. Herriot expressed the hope of fraternal relations with England, of greater sympathy with Italy and affection and regard for the United States.

With regard to the possibility of his acceptance of office, M. Herriot said: "Certainly I will not accept lightly, thinking that I can manage somehow. I will examine the situation coldly and carefully, and discover whether I have liberty of action and the support that is necessary. If I have not, then I will not undertake the responsibility."

The essential thing now is external affairs. I cannot reduce military charges, for example, unless France feels at ease. But France must try to understand other countries. We are foolish in expecting the British to think like us. The British and the French are different and gained their liberty by different means. Now the financial situation in England is good, while in France it is lamentable. On the other hand, the English economic situation is uncertain, while ours is brilliant. These factors are important in the policy to be pursued. We must understand British difficulties and needs, and admire British fiscal courage."

He pays a tribute to America, acknowledging that Germany is doubtful but nevertheless is optimistic, believing that democratic elements will be developed there. A great work of international understanding awaited them in a world which desired peace.

MORE OUTDOOR PLAY HELD NATIONAL NEED

PASADEMA, Calif., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—A people that will play together will work together for the best interests of all. That is the important thought behind the out-door conference, called by President Coolidge, which is to be held in Washington, May 22. At the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in Los Angeles in June, Mrs. Sherman will be Colorado's candidate for the presidency of the federation.

"With the impetus given the out-door movement by the Washington conference, there is bound to come a great movement for better living, better citizenship and, of course, a better country," Mrs. Sherman said. "Something like 5,250,000 people visit the national parks every year. Millions more go to the national parks. Figures for Colorado show 1,000,000 vacationists visit that State every year."

"This call comes at an opportune time because of the constantly growing use of the automobile and the millions of tourists who travel the roads across the country. There must be a campaign of education that will give young and old a knowledge of the out doors."

DR. CONRAD UPHOLDS WEALTH CONSCRIPTION

Conscription of wealth as well as labor in the event of war, as advocated by The Christian Science Monitor, was indorsed from the pulpit of Park Street Church last night by the Rev. Dr. A. Z. Conrad. "Conscription of men without conscription of capital is unjust to the men," he said. "If I had my way I would fix it so that no war would ever break out except profit to a single person. I would have the Government take every cent of profit made by a concern in wartime, except what it would have made in normal times."

Touching on enforcement of the prohibition law in Massachusetts, Dr. Conrad advised that Harlan F. Stone, United States Attorney, had as assured William M. Puryear, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that a careful investigation would be made of the office of Robert O. Harris, United States District Attorney.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

TOMORROW
WNAC (Boston) 7:30. WNAC Women's Club talk. "Financial Report." 1:00, concert, 4, play by play description of the Harvard-Williams baseball game, radio from Soldiers Field, Cambridge. 8:00, dinner concert. 7:30, baseball scores. 8, orchestra. WGI (Medford, Hillsdale) 12, music. 12:30, and 1:30, news reports. 7:30, Amrad Big Brother Club. 7:30, "Africa From Cape Town to the Congo." 7:45, Tufts College Union, addresses and concert.

Frank Huffman
TAILOR
463 WASHINGTON STREET, AT 13TH STREET
PORTLAND, ORE.

THE CAMPBELL
A Residential Hotel with
Excellent Dining & Service.
Comfortable Rooms. Reasonable Rates. Transients
Accommodated.

23d and Hoy Sts., BEacon 2126
PORTLAND, OREGON

Honeyman Hardware Company
Park at Glisan Sts.
PORTLAND, ORE.

McGregor, and Wright & Ditson
GOLF CLUBS
Wright & Ditson Tennis Supplies
Great American Lawn Mowers
Garden Hose.

5 KINDS OF LAUNDRY
DIFFERENT PRICES 5
High Grade Laundry Services. Rough Dry.
"Turf-T Wash" Wash.
A service to suit every home and every pocketbook.
East 604
NATIONAL
LAUNDRY CO.
PORTLAND, OREGON

American Window Cleaning Co.
Jno. E. Nieterman's
WINDOW CLEANING
Janitor Service, Floor Waxing
Building Washing
225 Blvd. of Trade Bldg. Broadway 7824
PORTLAND, OREGON

Holder's
Florists
Main 1854
241 Morrison St., Near Broadway,
PORTLAND, ORE.

CHARLES WERTZ CO.
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
CHARLES W. WERTZ, ARCHITECT
348 PITTOCK BLOCK BROADWAY 2292
PORTLAND, OREGON

PURCHASING AGENTS MEETING IN BOSTON

Ninth International Convention Draws 1200 Delegates From United States and Canada

Delegates to the ninth international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, to be held in Boston this week, arrived today from all parts of the United States and Canada, representing millions of dollars in buying power of American and Canadian industries. It is the first convention of this association to be held in Boston. Convention headquarters are in Mechanics Building, but group conferences also will be held in various hotels.

Preliminary sessions and inspection of some of the large industrial establishments of Massachusetts occupied the attention of the delegates today, while the convention proper opens at Mechanics Building tomorrow. Visits were made to these plants:

Boston Woven Hose Company, Cambridge; the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, and the Fitchburg Paper and Fibre Company; the Electric Company, Lynn; Walther Watch Company, Walther, and the Boston Manufacturing Company, Wal-

The board of directors and executive committee met at Mechanics Building at 2 p. m. with Charles A. Steele, president of the association, presiding. An informal dinner will be held this evening at the Hotel Somer-

Registration of delegates indicates an attendance of at least 1200, with 1500 expected by those in charge. A. V. Howland, general convention chairman, reported the attendance somewhat less than at meetings when general business conditions were better.

The general convention meeting will open at 9:30 a. m. The Rev. A. Z. Canrad, pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, will offer an invocation, followed by an official welcome to the delegates by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston.

At 10 a. m. tomorrow, C. G. Jones of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Montreal, Ltd., Montreal, Can., will take charge of the meeting. Mr. Steele will respond to the Mayors welcome and submit his annual review. A. V. Howland of Boston, general chairman, will speak on "The Convention." W. L. Chandler, secretary of the association, will outline the "informashow," a feature of the convention.

Sir Louis St. John, K. C. M. G., formerly Lieutenant Governor of Quebec and recently Minister of Justice for Canada, will deliver a general address tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. on "Is the Purchasing Agent Alive to His Industrial and Economic Opportunities?"

At noon the polls will open for election of district vice-presidents by districts. Commodity conferences in the form of luncheon meetings also will start at noon, as follows:

Fuel conference, Mark Muehn, chairman of the association's fuel committee, presiding; cotton conference, J. W. Osborn, treasurer; iron and steel conference, G. Walter Sanborn, chairman of the iron and steel committee; lumber conference, non-

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

C. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Tuesday unsettled, probably followed by showers; cooler tonight; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by rain; moderate winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight with frost; Tuesday cloudy; fresh west winds.

MONTEREY RESTORES ITS FIRST THEATER

MONTEREY, Calif., May 14 (Staff Correspondence)—California's first playhouse, "The Old Theater" in Monterey, has been rescued from neglect, renovated and converted into museum by the Monterey Museum Association.

The adobe walls of this rare old building, the original wooden curtain handled by means of ropes still in place, the quaint historic interior, furnish a chapter of romance out of California's tales of yesterday. It recalls adventure some days of Fremont when Monterey stirred with excitement until the tide of events receded with the gold rush to the north and east, leaving this charming town very much to itself.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	48	Los Angeles	56
Atlantic City	60	Memphis	64
Boston	55	Montreal	40
Chicago	58	Montevideo	58
Calgary	34	New Orleans	52
Charleston	74	New York	52
Chicago	42	Pittsburgh	58
Des Moines	48	Portland, Me.	58
Eastport	54	Portland, Ore.	52
Gatlinburg	72	St. Louis	54
Helena	68	St. Paul	38
Jacksonville	70	San Francisco	54
Kansas City	58	Washington	50

High Tide at Boston
Monday 11:45 p. m. Tuesday 12 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

24 for \$1.00
GUARANTEED HAIRNETS

Real human hair.
All colors except gray, white,
brown, black, tan or olive.
Each one wrapped separately in tissue and
envelope. Satisfaction or Money Refund.

NOVELTY DISTRIBUTING CO.
228 West 52 St., New York, N. Y.

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes in Portland

TWO STORES
Fifth & Alder—286 Wash. at W. Park
Costs for Women at 286 Wash.

Appropriate Footwear to Match
That New Early Spring
SUIT OR COAT. SEE OUR WINDOWS.

Men Walk-Over Women
282 Washington Portland, Ore.

Exclusive Importations to choose from
what we have the pleasure
of conversing with you!

Yamhill and Broadway, PORTLAND, ORE.

Tailoring fit to wear.

SAMUEL TANNER
Our Tailored Suits Show
Individuality

Exclusive Importations to choose from
what we have the pleasure
of conversing with you!

Yamhill and Broadway, PORTLAND, ORE.

Tailoring fit to wear.

Art Canvas, \$5.00. Fabrikoid, \$6.00
Leather, \$7.50

Guaranteed or money returned. Order
from your Bookseller or write to the Pub-
lisher.

Free Specimen Pages if you name
The Christian Science Monitor.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

One might write a book on the ex-
cellences of this BEST abridgment.

An eminent educator says: "Cer-
tainly a gold mine about words,
places, people. Only a little less val-
uable than the New International."

It has a wonderful vocabulary—
over 100,000 words—complete defini-
tions, adequate etymologies, and uses
the familiar Webster diacritical
marks. 1256 Pages. 1700 Illustrations.

The Thin-Paper Edition is so light,
so handy, so well printed that it is a
real pleasure to use it.

Art Canvas, \$5.00. Fabrikoid, \$6.00
Leather, \$7.50

Guaranteed or money returned. Order
from your Bookseller or write to the Pub-
lisher.

Free Specimen Pages if you name
The Christian Science Monitor.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Have you renewed your sub-
scription to The Christian
Science Monitor? Prompt re-
newal insures your receiving
every issue.

Baggage & Omnibus
TRANSPORT CO.

15 BUSINESS SINCE 1862

PRESIDENT INSISTS ON TAX REDUCTION

Observer Says It Will Be Strong Plank in Campaign—Bonus Stand Is Supported

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 19—Calvin Coolidge has written his own para-

mount issue for 1924—Tax Reduction with Economy. It is plainly to be read between the lines of his bonus veto message. It may be differently framed in the Cleveland platform, but will be the plank on which he will take his stand in the coming campaign.

Thursday's session will open at 9 a. m. with a general convention meet-

ing at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

Thursday's session will open at 9 a. m. with a general convention meet-

ing at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster. At 4:45 p. m., the delegates will descend on the harbor for dinner at Pemberton. Sixteen similar conferences will take place Wednesday.

The first four take place at Mechanics Building. The others are to be at the Hotel Westminster

SOLUTION ASSURED IN FOSDICK CASE BY PRESBYTERIANS

Liberals Expected to Be in Minority at Church Assembly at Grand Rapids

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 19 (Special)—At the 1924 Presbyterian General Assembly, which opens here on Thursday, the two years of contest between conservatives and liberals, which has centered around the preaching of the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, a Baptist clergyman who is special preacher in the First Presbyterian Church, New York City, will be settled. Much interest is attached to the settlement.

Indications are that the Fosdick adherents, or liberals, will be in the minority at Grand Rapids. In consequence, it is held, they will not try to elect a liberal, or near liberal, as Moderator, but will use every effort to defeat the outstanding conservative and opponent of Dr. Fosdick, the Rev. Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney of Philadelphia.

The liberals, it is said, may defeat Dr. Macartney with the help of "pacifist" votes, but they will have greater difficulty in making the General Assembly accept the report of the New York Presbytery on Dr. Fosdick's preaching. The General Assembly of 1923, acting in accordance with the Philadelphia overture, of which Dr. Macartney was the author, ordered the New York Presbytery to investigate conditions in the First Presbyterian Church in New York City and see to it that the preaching in that pulpit was in accordance with the Confession of Faith.

"Five Points" Drive

Another matter, which is of great interest to the liberals, is an overture from the Philadelphia Presbytery which would compel every member of the big Presbyterian Boards, the General Council and faculties of theological seminaries to subscribe to the "Five Points," or resign his office. The "Five Points" represent the ultra-fundamental position laid down by Dr. Macartney and his followers, including acceptance of the Virgin Birth, the miracles and the Resurrection of Christ, which advanced liberals refuse to subscribe to. The Rev. Dr. A. Gordon MacLennan, pastor of Bethany Church in Philadelphia, is author of this overture, which, if it became the law of the Presbyterian Church, would force every liberal minister out of the high councils of the denomination.

With these questions before it, the Presbyterian Church is sending its ablest ministers to Grand Rapids. New York Presbytery sends its most aggressive liberals—the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Coffin of Union Seminary, the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the "Brick" Church, the Rev. Dr. Tertius van Dyke and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, pastor of the First Church in which Dr. Fosdick preaches every Sunday morning.

Philadelphia, the citadel of Presbyterian conservatism, sends a solid Macartney delegation, in which the outstanding leaders are Dr. Macartney and Dr. MacLennan. From the Presbytery of New Brunswick goes the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Erdman, of Princeton Seminary, a conservative but a "pacifist" who has an excellent chance of becoming Moderator.

Dr. Matthews to Attend

The Presbytery of Seattle will send the Rev. Dr. Mark Matthews, the "Tall Pine of the Sierras," whose church has 9000 communicants and is the largest in all Presbyterianism. He is a staunch adherent of Dr. Macartney. Pittsburg sends the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, another leader of conservatism. Chicago has in its delegation the Rev. Dr. John Timothy

MANITOBA BONDS REFUNDED

WINNIPEG, Man., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Returning from a trip to the financial centers in eastern United States and Canada, F. M. Black, President of the association that he had arranged for the refunding of a provincial bond issue of \$2,500,000 matured on June 15. The term for which the new bonds will be issued is likely to be 20 years. The treasurer also took up with the financial houses the offer of renewing provincial bonds to the amount of \$17,000,000, which will mature in 1925. Arrangements of a preliminary nature only were made at this time, however.

THE BROOKLYN HOME

569 East Eighth Street, South
Telephone: Sellwood 1433
PORTLAND, OREGON

A secluded, fine old residence having cedar-bordered lawns and flower beds. Bound by Woodward Avenue, Eighth and Brooklyn and Seventh streets, offering pleasing home environment with attention. For information regarding the home, address MRS. NILA B. MERRILL.

Rasmussen
Choice of the Service
Master Painters
The paint that guarantees
work.
RASMUSSEN & CO.
Paint Manufacturers
Second and Taylor Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON

See Oregon First

The museums, art exhibitions and wonders of architecture found in Europe and here the works of man. Snow-capped mountains, trout filled streams, sea beaches, and beautiful lakes of Oregon are works of nature.

Send your vacation here.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK
Portland, Oregon
Capital \$2,000,000
Surplus \$400,000

DYEING AND CLEANING

Allyn's
DYEING & CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT
AT YOUR DESK AND CALL EAST 0123

GRAND AVENUE, AT YAMHILL PORTLAND, OREGON

—San Francisco—
—Oakland—
—Fresno—
—Los Angeles—

**MOVING
SHIPPING
PACKING
STORING**

Household Goods, Office Furniture and Automobiles

BEKINS

Seattle
Phone
Ex 0262

Stone, who might be classed as a near liberal.

William Jennings Bryan goes to the General Assembly from the Presidency of southeast Florida. Mr. Bryan's foremost opponent among the elders will be Dr. John Willis Baer, of Pasadena, Calif.

There will be about 950 commissioners, some 40 distinguished Presbyterian missionaries, and, counting secretaries and special representatives of various organizations, about 1200 men in all.

The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, president of Princeton Seminary, goes from Baltimore Synod, which also sends Dr. J. M. T. Finney, of Johns Hopkins. The coast sends Dr. Lapsley A. McAfee of Berkeley, who is spoken of for moderator, and the Rev. W. H. Oxoby of San Anselmo.

The Rev. A. J. Ferry and the Rev. Andrew C. Zenos of Chicago Presbytery, are men who will be heard from in the assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Vance, of Detroit, who has been re-elected president of the National Missions Board, is the outstanding commissioner of the Michigan Synod. St. Paul sends the Rev. Dr. Henry Swearinger, former Moderator of the General Assembly, and St. Louis will be represented by the Rev. Dr. Baxter P. Fullerton, a veteran of the ministry.

Dr. Speer a Delegate

Dr. Robert E. Speer, general secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, who refused to run against Dr. Macartney for Moderator, is one of the leading men of Presbyterianism who will be at Grand Rapids. Nolan R. Best, editor of the Continent, a liberal magazine, goes from the Presidency of Newark, and the Rev. J. Graham Machen of Princeton, who favors Dr. Macartney, goes from New Brunswick.

Boston sends the Rev. Dr. Robert Watson and Alfred Bishop, an elder.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, former Moderator, and one of Brooklyn's famous pastors, is a commissioner. Rochester, N. Y., sends a newspaper man, the Rev. John Hutchinson, religious editor of the Times-Union. dip-Aff

The Presbytery of Carlisle, Pa., sends the Rev. Ethelbert D. Warfield, president of Wilson College, and has asked the Assembly to make him Moderator. The Presbytery of Chester sends Charles L. Huston of Coatesville, head of the Lukens Steel Works, and one of the best known leaders in evangelical enterprises in the Presbyterian Church. Princeton Seminary contributes one of the leading American scholars on Old Testament literature, Prof. Robert Dick Wilson.

The Rev. S. Hall Young comes from the Presbytery of Akron, and the Dakota Indian Presbytery sends Col. Fred Warhol, an elder. There will be about a dozen representatives of the original Americans at Grand Rapids, including Hard Arrow Wood, from Arizona. In addition there will be 40 to 50 Negro commissioners.

Washington

But these two schools of thought are, after all, conscious that it does not depend upon them, but rather upon the Turks, whether matters which were left in suspense shall be adjusted now or hereafter. On the whole, it would seem that those who advocate a speedy ratification will prevail and that France will then try, after the appointment of an ambassador, to repair the injury done to its interests by the destruction of a régime of capitulations which had worked fairly well and had allowed France to obtain the influence which it desires in the Near East. It should never be forgotten that only indirectly is France concerned about the material losses France has come to regard itself as possessing a Muhammadan Empire, and as being in some respects a Muhammadan power. France is particularly broad of Morocco, for example, and its pride is involved in the future of Syria. Nothing could be more hurtful than the utter contumely with which France is treated in Constantinople and in Asia Minor. France had expected gratitude for its opposition to any coercive measures against the men of Angora. France had counted on increasing its prestige and its influence in the Near East by opposing the Greek expedition, by upholding Turkey at a time when England was

Mustapha Kemal Much Overruled

The reason, however, of this successful defiance and of this humiliation of the Western powers by a handful of men without culture, without arms, without political genius, without even remarkable leadership—for Mustapha Kemal has been greatly overrated and is by no means master of his followers—is very simple. It is that the Allies were at sixes and sevens and indeed engaged rather in the process of tripping each other up than of presenting a united front. There were difficulties, some political, some pressure felt in France, some difficulties in which England was placed.

France had for preoccupation the German problem, and was partly indifferent and partly sympathetic toward any country which could raise diffi-

culties for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that supplementary accords will open an era of conciliation and understanding, and that France and Turkey will resume their relations of traditional friendship based on reciprocity of services. But he is nevertheless doubtful. Everybody recognizes that Turkey is being swept by a wave of xenophobia, distrust and hatred of foreigners. The newspapers are full of references to the abusive tone of the Turkish press, and, although other countries are badly treated, it is France which is specially singled out. The French schools are held to be responsible for most of the evils which Turkey has suffered. The loss of Syria, the financial difficulties, the administrative disorganization, the decadence of religion, the criminality, in short, all the errors, miseries, and misfortunes of the Turks, are attributed to French schools.

If on the Syrian frontier the incidents which have taken place have been exaggerated, it is by Turkey that they have been magnified, and a hostile spirit is thus denoted.

Some of the more indulgent news-

papers state that Turkey is suffering from "growing pains." It has effected internal reforms. It has had its bloodless revolution. It has had its military successes, and has had its diplomatic triumphs. Is it astonishing that it should now imagine that it can suffice unto itself and repudiate all solidarity, even Mussulman solidarity? The new Turkey is in its youth and will sooner or later settle down. But this tolerant view is rendered with skepticism.

In short, although the Lausanne Treaty will doubtless be ratified within the next month or so, France looks upon the whole business with regret and misgiving, and would like to undo the harm that has been done.

Washington

The reason, however, of this successful defiance and of this humiliation of the Western powers by a handful of men without culture, without arms, without political genius, without even remarkable leadership—for Mustapha Kemal has been greatly overrated and is by no means master of his followers—is very simple. It is that the Allies were at sixes and sevens and indeed engaged rather in the process of tripping each other up than of presenting a united front. There were difficulties, some political, some pressure felt in France, some difficulties in which England was placed.

France had for preoccupation the German problem, and was partly indifferent and partly sympathetic toward any country which could raise diffi-

culties for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

FRANCE DIVIDED INTO TWO CAMPS OVER LAUSANNE RATIFICATION

Treaty Signed by French Called by Comte de Castellane
One of the Gravest Diplomatic Acts of Modern History

PARIS, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—Never has there been such a reversal of sentiment as has overtaken France between the signing of the Lausanne Treaty and its ratification.

The ratification of a document which was made possible largely because of the pro-Turkish feeling in France still hangs fire, but it has been reported upon by the Comte Stanislas de Castellane and will be considered at an early date by the new French Parliament.

Nobody is bold enough to declare that the treaty should now be thrown down. That would be a breach of national honor. But France is divided into two camps. There are those who would ratify the Lausanne Treaty without imposing any conditions, in the hope that Turkey would become more amenable in supplementary negotiations. And there are those who would first settle outstanding disputes before France deprives itself of the diplomatic weapon which it possesses as long as the treaty is unconfirmed.

The problem, therefore, is whether France should in the first place elaborate new accords concerning the status of French nationals and French schools or should trust to the Turks to obtain equitable conditions afterward.

There is also to be settled the delimitation of frontiers north of Syria and the mode of payment of the debt. It is urged in some quarters that contracts regarding concessions should also be concluded without delay.

The Question of Ratification

But these two schools of thought are, after all, conscious that it does not depend upon them, but rather upon the Turks, whether matters which were left in suspense shall be adjusted now or hereafter. On the whole, it would seem that those who advocate a speedy ratification will prevail and that France will then try, after the appointment of an ambassador, to repair the injury done to its interests by the destruction of a régime of capitulations which had worked fairly well and had allowed France to obtain the influence which it desires in the Near East. It should never be forgotten that only indirectly is France concerned about the material losses France has come to regard itself as possessing a Muhammadan Empire, and as being in some respects a Muhammadan power. France is particularly broad of Morocco, for example, and its pride is involved in the future of Syria. Nothing could be more hurtful than the utter contumely with which France is treated in Constantinople and in Asia Minor. France had expected gratitude for its opposition to any coercive measures against the men of Angora. France had counted on increasing its prestige and its influence in the Near East by opposing the Greek expedition, by upholding Turkey at a time when England was

Mustapha Kemal Much Overruled

The reason, however, of this successful defiance and of this humiliation of the Western powers by a handful of men without culture, without arms, without political genius, without even remarkable leadership—for Mustapha Kemal has been greatly overrated and is by no means master of his followers—is very simple. It is that the Allies were at sixes and sevens and indeed engaged rather in the process of tripping each other up than of presenting a united front. There were difficulties, some political, some pressure felt in France, some difficulties in which England was placed.

France had for preoccupation the German problem, and was partly indifferent and partly sympathetic toward any country which could raise diffi-

culties for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic foundations of the past have been destroyed, the present compromised, and the future left uncertain, France regrets the situation which has been brought about by the allied opposition of its enemies. It is true that the Comte de Castellane has some hope that sup-

cilities for England, with whom France was quarreling over the German question.

But now that the juridic

TELEPHONE INQUIRY ON RATES RESUMED

Mr. Sullivan, Corporation Coun-
sel, Outlines Need for State
Appropriation of \$50,000

Before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities the protest against the proposed increase in rates for the use of private switchboards and long-distance telephone calls asked for by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was continued today in the hearing room of the department in the State House. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston and representative of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, the original remonstrant, resumed his cross-examination of Richard Sullivan, cost engineer for the telephone company.

Attorney Sullivan spent the greater part of the morning session examining Mr. Sullivan, the cost accountant for the telephone company, as to the charges involved in installing private branch exchanges as well as the different grades of the switch boards. Mr. Sullivan said that the current prices the New England phone company had to pay to the Western Electric Company as well as the cost of the labor of installation were taken into account in figuring what the exchange boards cost the company when placed with a customer.

Attorney Sullivan sought to make it a point that in reckoning the book value of property owned by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company the ordinary type of switchboard such as the cost expert was discussing, which had been installed, were placed at a figure some \$200,000 greater than the company's cost appraiser had figured. He sought to draw from this the conclusion that these excessive figures entered into the final rate fixed by the company as a rental price for the switchboards.

While this present hearing is continued, Mr. Curley and his corporation counsel, Mr. Sullivan, are awaiting consideration by the joint legislative Committee on Rules of the resolution prepared by the Mayor, which appropriates the sum of \$50,000 to be expended by the Department of Public Utilities in an investigation into the rates, charges, service and general operation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, together with an inquiry into its contractual relations with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company which furnishes the New England concern with practically all of its operating equipment. Mr. Sullivan, the corporation counsel, states:

This appropriation is voted by the Legislature. The Department of Public Utilities will call on them to open and exhaustively inquire into the entire operation, financial and organizational, of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and for this purpose it will be intended to have its own corps of accounting experts and electrical engineers.

No Thorough Inquiry Held

Not since the New England telephone company was organized and began operations in Massachusetts has it been subject to an exhaustive inquiry into its operations and contractual relations. In his examination, Mr. Sullivan, the New England's expert cost engineer, admitted that he had made up the schedule of rates without advice from the experts of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, although he was advised that a valuable part of the service the parent company rendered the New England company for the 4% per cent of the gross profits it receives from the latter concern was the furnishing of an accounting system.

Another clause in which inquiry would reveal the manner in which the company has arrived at its various rates and charges and all of the elements it has taken into account in making the schedules. Mayor Curley cannot see why it is necessary for an increase in rates while the company has an admittedly large surplus and while it can pay the American company a fixed rate on gross profits.

This bill, or resolve, the Mayor has proposed and which is now before legislative rules, proposes to give to public utilities the money it needs and the machinery it needs for a more thorough inquiry into the work of the telephone company which is a servant of the people and a practical monopoly.

Several times in the past the predecessors of the present Department of Public Utilities have asked the Legislature for a committee which to inquire into the operations of the telephone company. In 1919, the Legislature did appropriate \$5000 for an inquiry into the telephone company's service, charges and operation but this hardly amounted to more than a gesture of approval.

Body of Experts Needed

What is really necessary in this State is to appropriate the sum the Mayor proposes in his present resolve and then in the future give the department power to call together an adequate force of experts in public service with which to pursue automatically and of its own volition inquiries into the services rendered and rates charged by various public service corporations. Our laws are sufficient in this State to permit this activity on the part of the Department of Public Utilities.

It should be a board of inquiry and automatic adjustment always working in behalf of the best interests of people and public service corporations. If it is believed that certain rates are too high, the department should initiate its own inquiry and if it receives a public petition, make its examination and, if satisfied that too much was being exacted for the services rendered, direct their being lowered.

On the contrary, if an inquiry should show that the prices received are not adequate for the quality of the service rendered, the commission should say so and require the corporation to reduce the branch of service studied. The present resolve is but a step toward that end. Our present Department of Public Utilities has hardly ever initiated an inquiry awaiting, as a rule, petition from the people.

But the commissioners have admitted recent hearings that they receive money enough to hire and retain in their employ a force of experts of the size necessary to carry on independent and adequate inquiries into various public service corporations and the work they do for the public.

Scenes Connected With the Early Life of John Brown, Abolitionist



House in West Torrington, Conn., in Which John Brown Was Born and Which Was Destroyed by Fire Years Ago.
Inset: Birthplace of John Brown as It Appears Today, the Rock-Filled Cellar in the Foreground Marking the Place Where the Home Once Stood.

14 AWARDS MADE AT RADCLIFFE

Winners of Scholarships at College and Abroad Named

The award of 14 fellowships and scholarships for graduate work at Radcliffe and abroad is announced by Miss Bernice V. Brown, dean of Radcliffe College. Elizabeth Hincks, Ph.D., Radcliffe '24, received a Whitney traveling fellowship to study in Switzerland, Austria, Germany, and England. Another Whitney fellowship goes to Elizabeth Cooper, A. B., Radcliffe '13, A. M. Bryn Mawr '23, to study mathematics at Cambridge University.

Of the two awards made to students who are candidates for an A. B. degree in 1924, one scholarship is won by Elizabeth Waterman, of Boston, Barnard '24, to study economics at Radcliffe. The other undergraduate is Hermia Spencer, University of Minnesota '24, who is to study English.

The remaining fellowship awards are to Frances Lichener, A. B., Wells College '21, in romance philology; Jean Birdsall, Radcliffe, A. B., '16, A. M., '20, in medieval French history; Catherine Pierce, Radcliffe, A. M., '15, in fine arts; Helen Brennan, A. B., Radcliffe, '20, A. M. Bryn Mawr '21, in international law; and Ethyn Williams, A. M., Radcliffe, '23, in English history. The other scholarships are awarded to Margaret Peoples, A. M., Smith, '22, in romance languages; Edith Davison, A. B., Acadia University, '23, in biology; Flora Davidson, A. B., Smith, '22, in philosophy; Mabel Rentrof, A. B., University of Idaho, '23, in classical philology; and Muriel Rose, A. B., Acadia University, '18, in botany.

A number of awards of fellowships recently have been made from outside the college to women now working at Radcliffe. Marian Irwin, Ph. D., Radcliffe '19, has received a research fellowship in biological sciences from the national research council. Cecilia Payne, University of Cambridge '23, now studying astronomy at Radcliffe, has received the Rose Sledwick Memorial Fellowship awarded each year to an English student by the American Association of University Women.

One of the Belgian fellowships of the Foundation for Relief in Belgium has been given to Margaret James, A. B., Radcliffe '23, for the study of international law. The American Scandinavian Foundation Fellowship for study in Scandinavia has been awarded to Elizabeth Scott, a candidate for the master's degree at Radcliffe this year. Helen Parker, a senior at Radcliffe, has received a Franco-American Exchange Fellowship.

COMMERCE CHAMBER MEETING ANNOUNCED

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 19 (Special) -- The Connecticut Chamber of Commerce will open a two-day convention here Wednesday. The program for the opening day will include a business meeting with the appointment of convention committees and the reading of committee reports. Thursday morning the business meeting will be continued with the election of directors and the presentation of resolutions.

Socialized group meetings will be held in the afternoon followed by an informal supper at night at which George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, will speak. Other convention speakers include Richard T. Gifford, chairman of the Connecticut public utilities commission, and Robert S. Binkerd, vice-president of the committee on public relations of eastern railroads.

PROFESSOR PHELAN RESIGNS FROM M. A. C.

AMHERST, Mass., May 19 (Special) -- Announcement of the resignation of Prof. John Phelan, director of short courses and head of the department of rural sociology at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was made public today. Professor Phelan will go to the Michigan Agricultural College in September as assistant to Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield and head of the department of rural education.

Professor Phelan came to Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1915 and has been very successful, attracting to his courses a comparatively large number of students. He was appointed director of short courses in 1918 in the branch of service studied. It is said that he has resigned his outstanding service. He is a native of Homer, Mich., and a graduate of the Western State Normal School of Kalamazoo and the University of Michigan.

TRADE EXPANSION TO BE DISCUSSED

Meetings Arranged on Exports at Montpelier, Vt., New Brit-

ain, and Waterbury, Conn.

Conferences on expansion of foreign trade, as it affects New England, will be held in three industrial sections of the northeast corner of the United States during the next two weeks, giving greater stimulus to the objects and achievements of the National Foreign Trade Conventions that is to be held in Boston following these sectional meetings. The first will be in Montpelier, Vt., the second in New Britain, Conn., and the third in Waterbury, Conn.

The Montpelier gathering will be in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Vermont, on May 26. Conferences will be held in the morning and afternoon of that day, at which Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will speak on the benefits of greater foreign trade and how Government officials and data can be of service to American manufacturers and exporters.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind at New Britain, it is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burritt Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade of that section.

"Helping You to Sell Abroad" is the topic of an address at this meeting to be given by Mr. Meekins, who goes direct to New Britain from Montpelier. The production on a large scale of hardware, cutlery, tools, locks, jewelry, specialties, electrical goods, knit goods, etc., at New Britain is said to offer unusual opportunity for that section to build up a substantial business with European countries, above its present trade.

Government Trade Experts

Waterbury is to benefit by individual conferences with, and addresses by, two trade experts from Washington, who will stop there June 3, en route to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, opening June 4. The occasion is the Industrial and Mercantile Exposition to be held in Waterbury the week of June 2 to 7, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Waterbury.

The two trade experts of the Department of Commerce, who will come to Waterbury on Sunday and Monday, have not been publicly named yet by Government officials. Together with Mr. Meekins, they will make every effort to give the delegates from all over the country who attend the convention first-hand information of the value of federal assistance in expanding foreign trade.

FIRE CHIEFS TO MEET IN BOSTON JUNE 24-26

An exhibition of fire apparatus in the main hall of the Mechanics Building will be a feature at the second annual convention of the New England Association of Fire Chiefs to be held in Boston June 24, 25 and 26, according to an announcement by John W. O'Hearn, chief of the Watertown Fire Department, president of the association.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Lenox, and prominent on the program of the business sessions to be held in Revere Hall, are discussions on "Fire Prevention," and a showing of motion pictures. The Boston Fire Department, Boston Firemen's Association, Glynn Boston Fire Commissioner, and John O. Taber, chief of the department, will appoint a ladies' committee within a few days to aid them in arranging for the reception of the visiting chiefs.

BOY SCOUTS TO PLANT TREES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19 (Special) -- Members of the Hampden County Council of Boy Scouts will gather tomorrow on Provin Mountain to plant 5000 trees on the property, lately given to them by John C. Robinson of this city. State forestry officials and the Exchange Club are backing the scouts in their enterprise.

STATE TO SUPPLY OVER 2,000,000 TREES

Vermont Forest Service Doubling Its Nursery

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 19 (Special) -- Referring to Judge William Maltbie of the Superior Court of Connecticut as "a man whose courage and judicial poise eminently fit him to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States," Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of correction, New York City, and president of the New York State Christian Endeavor Union, in an address to delegates to the thirteenth state convention of the Christian Endeavor Union yesterday afternoon added that "when a judge upon the bench courageously condemns and assails desecration of law in high places he becomes the inspiration for good government."

He said:

It is very easy for a man in public office to deal with offenders of the law who are among the poorer and destitute classes of society, whose personal influence has little weight with the world, but when a public servant, sensible of his oath of office and keenly conscious of his great moral obligation, performs his duty regardless of race, creed, or color, such a man becomes the highest exponent of good government.

The Montpelier gathering will be in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Vermont, on May 26. Conferences will be held in the morning and afternoon of that day, at which Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce will speak on the benefits of greater foreign trade and how Government officials and data can be of service to American manufacturers and exporters.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind at New Britain, it is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burritt Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade of that section.

"Helping You to Sell Abroad" is the topic of an address at this meeting to be given by Mr. Meekins, who goes direct to New Britain from Montpelier. The production on a large scale of hardware, cutlery, tools, locks, jewelry, specialties, electrical goods, knit goods, etc., at New Britain is said to offer unusual opportunity for that section to build up a substantial business with European countries, above its present trade.

Government Trade Experts

Waterbury is to benefit by individual conferences with, and addresses by, two trade experts from Washington, who will stop there June 3, en route to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, opening June 4. The occasion is the Industrial and Mercantile Exposition to be held in Waterbury the week of June 2 to 7, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Waterbury.

The two trade experts of the Department of Commerce, who will come to Waterbury on Sunday and Monday, have not been publicly named yet by Government officials. Together with Mr. Meekins, they will make every effort to give the delegates from all over the country who attend the convention first-hand information of the value of federal assistance in expanding foreign trade.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind at New Britain, it is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burritt Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade of that section.

"Helping You to Sell Abroad" is the topic of an address at this meeting to be given by Mr. Meekins, who goes direct to New Britain from Montpelier. The production on a large scale of hardware, cutlery, tools, locks, jewelry, specialties, electrical goods, knit goods, etc., at New Britain is said to offer unusual opportunity for that section to build up a substantial business with European countries, above its present trade.

Government Trade Experts

Waterbury is to benefit by individual conferences with, and addresses by, two trade experts from Washington, who will stop there June 3, en route to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, opening June 4. The occasion is the Industrial and Mercantile Exposition to be held in Waterbury the week of June 2 to 7, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Waterbury.

The two trade experts of the Department of Commerce, who will come to Waterbury on Sunday and Monday, have not been publicly named yet by Government officials. Together with Mr. Meekins, they will make every effort to give the delegates from all over the country who attend the convention first-hand information of the value of federal assistance in expanding foreign trade.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind at New Britain, it is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burritt Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade of that section.

"Helping You to Sell Abroad" is the topic of an address at this meeting to be given by Mr. Meekins, who goes direct to New Britain from Montpelier. The production on a large scale of hardware, cutlery, tools, locks, jewelry, specialties, electrical goods, knit goods, etc., at New Britain is said to offer unusual opportunity for that section to build up a substantial business with European countries, above its present trade.

Government Trade Experts

Waterbury is to benefit by individual conferences with, and addresses by, two trade experts from Washington, who will stop there June 3, en route to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, opening June 4. The occasion is the Industrial and Mercantile Exposition to be held in Waterbury the week of June 2 to 7, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Waterbury.

The two trade experts of the Department of Commerce, who will come to Waterbury on Sunday and Monday, have not been publicly named yet by Government officials. Together with Mr. Meekins, they will make every effort to give the delegates from all over the country who attend the convention first-hand information of the value of federal assistance in expanding foreign trade.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind at New Britain, it is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burritt Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade of that section.

"Helping You to Sell Abroad" is the topic of an address at this meeting to be given by Mr. Meekins, who goes direct to New Britain from Montpelier. The production on a large scale of hardware, cutlery, tools, locks, jewelry, specialties, electrical goods, knit goods, etc., at New Britain is said to offer unusual opportunity for that section to build up a substantial business with European countries, above its present trade.

Government Trade Experts

Waterbury is to benefit by individual conferences with, and addresses by, two trade experts from Washington, who will stop there June 3, en route to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Boston, opening June 4. The occasion is the Industrial and Mercantile Exposition to be held in Waterbury the week of June 2 to 7, in connection with the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Waterbury.

The two trade experts of the Department of Commerce, who will come to Waterbury on Sunday and Monday, have not been publicly named yet by Government officials. Together with Mr. Meekins, they will make every effort to give the delegates from all over the country who attend the convention first-hand information of the value of federal assistance in expanding foreign trade.

Combined Conference

At New Britain the meeting will be a combined conference of the Rotary, Kiwanis and Lions clubs, and the Chamber of Commerce, whose memberships embrace all manufacturers of that district and the leading business and professional men. This will be the first meeting of its kind at New Britain, it is said, and will be held May 27 at the Burritt Hotel. Many of the leading products of New Britain and vicinity are in good demand abroad and the conference is expected to result in early expansion of the foreign trade of that section.

WORLD TRANSPORT EXPERTS TO MEET

Motor Delegates From 41 Nations to Convene in Detroit May 21 to Study New Trade Uses

DETROIT, May 19 (Special)—Adaptation of the automotive vehicle to man's varied and increasing needs all over the world will be discussed by delegates from 41 countries at the First World Motor Transport Congress to be held here under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, May 21 to 24. About 100 automobile and truck dealers from both hemispheres are expected to attend.

The congress will consist of address and discussion sessions; special exhibits and tours, and luncheons in honor of delegates from various distant points. The chamber has arranged the first Automotive Service Convention and the Automotive Maintenance and Equipment Show for dates overlapping those of the congress. Convention and show will occupy mornings and afternoons respectively, May 19 to 21 inclusive.

The purpose of the congress, as stated by John N. Willys of Toledo, chairman of the foreign trade committee of the chamber, is to permit interchange of ideas whereby usefulness of automotive vehicles may be extended. Mr. Willys said:

The congress marks a new era in trade. America can learn from abroad, and can at the same time help other countries. Trade cannot be one-sided. The automobile industry has always welcomed mutual enlightenment. We hope that this congress, the first of its kind, will lay foundations of lasting friendly relations throughout the industry.

One of the special features of the congress will be an "automotive vocational tour"—an inspection trip on which visiting delegates will see the commercial uses of automobiles and trucks in Detroit. The truck fleets of the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit Creamery Company, United Fuel & Supply Company, Detroit Edison Company and others will be viewed, and their economic value pointed out by company officials.

Visitors will see the United States Government's fleet of mail trucks on their complicated schedule of collection and delivery; the privately operated jitney busses which carry thousands of persons to and from their work daily, and the vehicles of passenger and freight automobile lines radiating from Detroit.

Visits to several automobile plants will demonstrate the lengths to which motor vehicles' usefulness has been carried. Delegates will see truck-drawn trailers, 60 feet long, plying between automobile body plants and automobile factories laden with motor car bodies; tractors, converted by means of rubber "balloon" tires into important intra-factory hauling units; huge asbestos-insulated tank trucks bringing the city's milk supply in from the country.

Minatures, models, photographs, diagrams and charts, with reference to the economic utility of the motor vehicle in the various industries, will demonstrate the automobile's service to business and professional men for uses still undeveloped in many parts of the world. To this exhibit the delegates themselves will contribute, showing specialized developments abroad.

Recognizing the improved highway as essential to any extended use of the motor vehicle, the program committee arranged for a tour of 60 miles of Wayne County concrete road, under guidance of Edward N. Hines, chairman of the Wayne County Road Commission. Mr. Hines, who has served on that body since its founding 20 years ago and who is credited with building the most comprehensive system of improved county roads in the United States, will explain the improvement program and the "super-

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Jessie M. Leedom, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elizabeth H. Sterling, New York City; Sara Seton, New York City; Hattie Heidegger, New York City; Mrs. Anna G. Schaeffer, New York; R. I. Simon Squinobal, Turin, Italy; Miss Alice B. Manney, Chicago, Ill.; Ethel Walker, Bournemouth, England.

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
SAN FRANCISCO
Just completed. A hotel that is a tribute to the hospitality, customs and traditions of a great state. 12 stories of spacious rooms.
Write for California folder.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

PAINTS
Practical Service With Each Sale
WALL PAPERS
THE TOZER CO.
TWO STORES
439 Sutter St. 2279 Mission St.
SAN FRANCISCO

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND
NURSERIES
We specialize in landscape development on
Country Estates, Public Park and
Residential Grounds.
301 Phelan Blvd., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 4442
Nurseries, San Mateo, Phone San Mateo 1002

**Honest Clothing
Honestly Made**
The reason for the
goodness of our
Clothes is because
of the understanding
of its makers.

JOHNSON'S
2554 Mission St., SAN FRANCISCO

"highway" project which calls for 204-foot highways from Detroit to the coast line in all directions.

The Automotive Service Convention, to which congress delegates will be welcomed, is aimed to promote efficient service for automotive vehicles of all sorts. Special luncheons will be held in honor of delegates from Asia and Australia, the Near East and Africa, the Americas, and Europe.

LODGE COURT PLAN TARGET FOR CRITICS

(Continued from Page 1)

last method would be the most unfair and reprehensible of all. It would be difficult to see that all these methods to prepare explanation and excuse for what the intelligent and observing part of the public believe to be the long-since determined purpose of a majority of your committee to defeat this. Administration proposal, have been carefully considered by the association of friends of our admission to the International Court.

It seems apparent that few intelligent and thoughtful persons will be deceived by the adoption of any of these methods. But you will be held responsible for intentional defeat of the measure if it is accomplished in the Senate.

We retain our confidence in the President and rely upon him to insist that the proposal as made by his predecessor to the Senate and resubmitted by him, have a fair hearing and vote in the Senate in time to make it effective if that be the will of the Court.

We prefer to believe that heading the unmistakable voice of a great majority of the American people and the mandate of the party to the carrying out of whose wishes you have been intrusted, you will give that opportunity. That is the only way to defeat it if you are able. To withhold it would be a manifest betrayal of the people and of the Administration whose head is the undoubted choice of your party as its candidate for the next presidential term.

There can be no doubt as to the statement of the will of the American people. That it is adhesion to the principles of the two peace societies has been made plain by a wonderful unanimity of expression and appeal by great representative bodies with which you are not unfamiliar.

An attempt has been made to limit the importance of these appeals by the statement that they come from "holdover peace societies." But it can hardly be said with a straight face that the following are holdover peace societies: The Federal Council of Churches (representing 125,000 churches with a membership of more than 20,000,000); the American Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Jewish and other denominational religious bodies which have united in the same appeal, the American Federation of Labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Bar Association, the National League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, United Society of Christian Endeavor, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Federation of Teachers, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, the Executive department of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teachers' Association, National Association of Credit Men and many more that could be mentioned.

The demand of the people is for action now. To do nothing is to postpone the time for the Senate to adjourn to permit bringing it to a vote will not meet their demand. They want it decided by this Senate, and will know whom to hold responsible if it fails. There can be no valid reason for longer delay. Shall we not have it?

INDUSTRIES TO PLAN POWER DEVELOPMENT

Two committees are to be appointed by the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts to follow up its recent report on power development, so that the suggestions it gave for increased power for the industry may be realized.

One will be a standing committee of the association which is to keep in touch with all the possibilities for new power through importation from Canada and through interior development in New England. The second committee will be a rate committee. It is foreseen that eventually there will be a sufficient need of power, new plants and new agencies of distribution, and it will become necessary to establish equitable rates.

The committee, therefore, will be composed of rate experts capable of advising in the matter of fixing rates on new power for the industries.

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

SAN FRANCISCO
Just completed. A hotel that is a tribute to the hospitality, customs and traditions of a great state. 12 stories of spacious rooms.
Write for California folder.
TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

PAINTS
Practical Service With Each Sale
WALL PAPERS
THE TOZER CO.
TWO STORES
439 Sutter St. 2279 Mission St.
SAN FRANCISCO

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ENGINEERS AND
NURSERIES
We specialize in landscape development on
Country Estates, Public Park and
Residential Grounds.
301 Phelan Blvd., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 4442
Nurseries, San Mateo, Phone San Mateo 1002

**Honest Clothing
Honestly Made**
The reason for the
goodness of our
Clothes is because
of the understanding
of its makers.

JOHNSON'S
2554 Mission St., SAN FRANCISCO

EMIGRANTS' STATUS DISCUSSED IN ROME

Difference in View Develops Between Nations of Adoption and Countries of Origin

By Special Cable

ROME, May 19.—The real work of the International Conference on Emigration begins today. Many of the reports submitted by the various delegations on the several subjects forming the object of discussion have not yet been distributed among the delegates. So far the work of the conference has been limited to the approval of the proposal submitted by Signor Demicheli, head of the Italian delegation, that the conference should be assumed to study a particular question.

The conference elected unanimously Signor Demicheli as its president, while Benito Mussolini becomes the honorary president. There are eight vice-presidents chosen among the immigration and emigration countries in equal proportion. All four sections held preliminary sittings on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, when the president of the conference distributed among each section problems which they should thoroughly study, submitting to the general assembly.

Four Sections Named

The first section, presided over by Demureau, an official of the Belgian Foreign Office, will deal with the question of the transportation of emigrants from the point of view of hygiene; the second section, under the presidency of Richard von Kehlmann, the German ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and one of the negotiators of the Russo-German peace treaty signed at Brest Litovsk, will examine all questions directed to the assistance of emigrants; the third section, presided over by Dr. James Durcy, head of the Brazilian delegation, will confine itself to the problems of colonization undertakings and the development of co-operation; and the fourth section, under the chairmanship of the Cuban delegate, Aristides Aguero, will deal with treaties on emigration. Each of these four sections has in turn been redivided into subcommittees, in order to proceed carefully to study the important problems allotted to them by the conference.

In the first section debate was opened on the proposal of the Italian delegation, dealing with the sanitary protection of emigrants. Several delegates partook in the debate which ended by the adoption of a resolution embodying the views of the delegates on the matter.

Both the second and third sections examined the proposal, also submitted by the Italian delegation, dealing with lodgings for emigrants, and also on the exchange of information concerning the conditions in the labor markets.

No Agreement Reached

Finally, in the last section, a very interesting debate was initiated on the status of emigrants, and as no agreement could be reached, the sitting was postponed to Monday.

The conference having solely a technical and not a political character and not having the power to sign conventions or agreements of any kind, much of that interest which usually accompanies an international conference is not to be found in the Rome parley. However, its importance is indeed very great, as representatives from all the important countries of the world are convened at Rome, to carry to their respective governments whatever international

convention is to be concluded.

Nevertheless, it has not been possible to put aside political considerations altogether, and the report, which seems true, that the representative of immigration countries—the United States, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, and the Argentine—passing through Paris on their way to Rome, had private conversations with French officials on the attitude to assume at the Rome conference, has caused considerable attention here.

France Wants Support

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that France is anxious to secure the support of the other immigration states for her standpoint in regard to state sovereignty over the emigrants and the conditions upon which the emigrants may secure land, and in general toward a policy aiming at forcing emigrants to assume, in a short time, French citizenship. The Monitor representative is unable to state whether the French viewpoint is shared by the other immigration states, but it will be difficult for the immigration and emigration countries to agree on this point.

The Monitor representative had an interview with the head of the American delegation, Edward Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who said that while almost all the delegations submitted proposals on various matters before the conference, no proposals were coming from the American delegation.

We are following the debates with the greatest interest, and Italy is much to be praised for organizing so successfully this conference. Representatives of the whole world have come here to express their views on emigration questions, and will be given a sort of bird's-eye view of what the world thinks of these problems. This is an opportunity for America to make its view on emigration clearly known, and certainly there is no other country than the United States which, owing to its long experience, has a better knowledge of all the questions connected with emigration.

CHICAGO POLITICIANS START DAWES BOOM

CHICAGO, May 19.—The first public boozing of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget and chairman of the committee of experts of the reparations commission for the Republican nomination for vice-president, was started here, where thousands of placards bearing likenesses of President Coolidge and Dawes have been mailed.

The cards bear the slogan "America first," with biographies of both and a tribute to Dawes on the reverse side, and are designed for framing.

General Dawes said to have expressed some sympathy with the idea of making him President Coolidge's running mate when the proposition was first made to him.

Both the second and third sections

examined the proposal, also submitted by the Italian delegation, dealing with lodgings for emigrants, and also on the exchange of information concerning the conditions in the labor markets.

No Agreement Reached

Finally, in the last section, a very interesting debate was initiated on the status of emigrants, and as no agreement could be reached, the sitting was postponed to Monday.

The conference having solely a technical and not a political character and not having the power to sign conventions or agreements of any kind, much of that interest which usually accompanies an international conference is not to be found in the Rome parley. However, its importance is indeed very great, as representatives from all the important countries of the world are convened at Rome, to carry to their respective governments whatever international

convention is to be concluded.

Nevertheless, it has not been possible to put aside political considerations altogether, and the report, which seems true, that the representative of immigration countries—the United States, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, and the Argentine—passing through Paris on their way to Rome, had private conversations with French officials on the attitude to assume at the Rome conference, has caused considerable attention here.

France Wants Support

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that France is anxious to secure the support of the other immigration states for her standpoint in regard to state sovereignty over the emigrants and the conditions upon which the emigrants may secure land, and in general toward a policy aiming at forcing emigrants to assume, in a short time, French citizenship. The Monitor representative is unable to state whether the French viewpoint is shared by the other immigration states, but it will be difficult for the immigration and emigration countries to agree on this point.

The Monitor representative had an interview with the head of the American delegation, Edward Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who said that while almost all the delegations submitted proposals on various matters before the conference, no proposals were coming from the American delegation.

We are following the debates with the greatest interest, and Italy is much to be praised for organizing so successfully this conference. Representatives of the whole world have come here to express their views on emigration questions, and will be given a sort of bird's-eye view of what the world thinks of these problems. This is an opportunity for America to make its view on emigration clearly known, and certainly there is no other country than the United States which, owing to its long experience, has a better knowledge of all the questions connected with emigration.

CHICAGO POLITICIANS START DAWES BOOM

CHICAGO, May 19.—The first public boozing of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget and chairman of the committee of experts of the reparations commission for the Republican nomination for vice-president, was started here, where thousands of placards bearing likenesses of President Coolidge and Dawes have been mailed.

The cards bear the slogan "America first," with biographies of both and a tribute to Dawes on the reverse side, and are designed for framing.

General Dawes said to have expressed some sympathy with the idea of making him President Coolidge's running mate when the proposition was first made to him.

Both the second and third sections

examined the proposal, also submitted by the Italian delegation, dealing with lodgings for emigrants, and also on the exchange of information concerning the conditions in the labor markets.

No Agreement Reached

Finally, in the last section, a very interesting debate was initiated on the status of emigrants, and as no agreement could be reached, the sitting was postponed to Monday.

The conference having solely a technical and not a political character and not having the power to sign conventions or agreements of any kind, much of that interest which usually accompanies an international conference is not to be found in the Rome parley. However, its importance is indeed very great, as representatives from all the important countries of the world are convened at Rome, to carry to their respective governments whatever international

convention is to be concluded.

Nevertheless, it has not been possible to put aside political considerations altogether, and the report, which seems true, that the representative of immigration countries—the United States, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Brazil, and the Argentine—passing through Paris on their way to Rome, had private conversations with French officials on the attitude to assume at the Rome conference, has caused considerable attention here.

France Wants Support

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor gathers that France is anxious to secure the support of the other immigration states for her standpoint in regard to state sovereignty over the emigrants and the conditions upon which the emigrants may secure land, and in general toward a policy aiming at forcing emigrants to assume, in a short time, French citizenship. The Monitor representative is unable to state whether the French viewpoint is shared by the other immigration states, but it will be difficult for the immigration and emigration countries to agree on this point.

The Monitor representative had an interview with the head of the American delegation, Edward Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who said that while almost all the delegations submitted proposals on various matters before the conference, no proposals were coming from the American delegation.

We are following the debates with the greatest interest, and Italy is much to be praised for organizing so successfully this conference. Representatives of the whole world have come here to express their views on emigration questions, and will be given a sort of bird's-eye view of what the world thinks of these problems. This is an opportunity for America to make its view on emigration clearly known, and certainly there is no other country than the United States which, owing to its long experience, has a better knowledge of all the questions connected with emigration.

CHICAGO POLITICIANS START DAWES BOOM

CHICAGO, May 19.—The first public boozing of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, former director of the budget and chairman of the committee of experts of the reparations commission for the Republican nomination for vice-president, was started here, where thousands of placards bearing likenesses of President Coolidge and Dawes have been mailed.

The cards bear the slogan "America first," with biographies of both and a tribute to Dawes on the reverse side, and are designed for framing.

General Dawes said to have expressed some sympathy with the idea of making him President Coolidge's running mate when the proposition was first made to him.

METHODISTS SEEK NEW PEACE MOTION

(Continued from Page 1)

close. We want a statement that we can stand by till the end."

"The minority report are great disappointments," said the Rev. William W. King of St. Louis. "They are not strong enough in some particulars. They are very weak in others. It puts a premium on those who would be called slackers in the event of war. Let it be referred to another committee. I have in my hands many telegrams urging that the church be cautious in committing itself to ultra pacism."

Dr. George Spencer of Boston took the floor: "Not all the Bishops of the board or all the committees of thirteen times thirteen can make you avoid the issue. How shall we approach the government if we dare not fight? expel war from the church itself. Will the church stand with its Lord or when the bugles call and the flags wave will the church desert Jesus Christ?" he shouted. Jesus did not intend to extend his kingdom by violence. Don't put this report into the last hurried, heated days of the conference.

"Cut Loose" From War

Glen Frank, editor of the Century, in speaking to the General Conference last night on the subject "Where Is Protestantism Going?" broke away from his set speech and spoke directly to the Methodists concerning their duty on the morrow as they consider the peace resolution, which has been set as the order of the day. "Choose between Jesus or the generals," he said. "Courageously cut loose from the whole war business." He continued:

I understand that a resolution regarding Methodism's attitude toward war will come before the conference tomorrow. I am not a delegate to the conference, and perhaps have no right to inject myself into the discussion. But I should feel guilty of other methodism because of intellectual cowardice if I attempted to discuss the present status of Protestantism, and said nothing on the crucial matter of the church and its relation to war.

I believe that anything less than a clean and courageous cutting loose from the whole war business means at best slow suicide for the church. The church cannot, as it did in the last war, make its God the ally alike of Pershing and Hindenburg, and bring Him back unsullied for worship in peace time.

Methodism's God cannot turn themselves into hysterical press agents of generals in war time and expect men to take them seriously as authentic representatives of Jesus of Nazareth the day after the armistice.

Pre-war Prediction

We forgot so easily. During the war our religious and secular press was filled with articles prophesying the vast spiritual uplift the war would bring to our civilization. Where are these fine dreams now? Can any honest observer doubt that a single nation on earth has reaped a slight spiritual benefit from the war? The few moral disciplines we had built up before the war have been in many cases scrapped without apology. The politics that was to bring us back to normalcy has brought us back to confusion and the evident act of money-changing in the temple of the Government. This is not a partisan political statement.

I am a Republican, although I must admit, a Republican by ancestry and inertia. We have turned our backs upon every one of the things which gave a spiritual sanction to war. Having stilled our conscience with the thought that we went to war to save the souls of men, we have, since the war, trimmed our mission down to the smaller project of saving our own skins. Oddly, at least once we are now engaged in the high "spiritual" adventure of converting the United States into a sort of sheltered Shylock of the nations, whetting his knife and gloating over his pound of sovereignty.

The brutal truth is that from the beginning of the war never has, and to the end of time, war never will stimulate spirituality in anything or anybody. War is the utter negation of all that the religion of Jesus stands for. The State may spend its time dallying with the problem of war; the church dare not. If in the future the church is to be more than an exhorting ambulance driver in world politics, it must choose between Jesus and the general.

Fellow With "Weasel Phrase"

It is so easy for the church to say that, as an organization, it will not bless any war, and then follow such an assertion with a weasel phrase such as "except wars of defense and wars waged in a righteous cause." If any one has asserted that it fought a war that was not self-defense or in a righteous cause!

Personally I believe it wiser for the church to remain silent on the subject of war until it is ready to speak with a sweeping courage that will mobilize the mind of the world against war.

I do not say that we should not defend our land against invasion. I do not say that we may not be dragged into another war, even within the lifetime of my generation. All I say is that if we find ourselves dragged into war by the stupidity or cupidity of political or industrial leadership, let us at that moment, and nothing that is an easy job that has been done, say by the stupidity or the cupidity of the human race, and not insult the name and disgrace the church of Jesus of Nazareth by fooling ourselves into thinking that we are entering a spiritual crusade. Even a war waged for a righteous cause is a spiritually destructive process.

On the platform in scholastic gowns sat a number of college presidents together with officials of the Board of Education of the Church. Bishop Charles Wesley Burns of Helena, Mont., had spoken concerning the work of the Board of Education stressing the importance of the denominational college and roundly condemning those institutions which have been made possible by the gifts of consecrated Christian people who suddenly disclaim denominational connection.

A great parade of Sunday school children took place Sunday afternoon. Delegations from most of the church schools of the city and many from out-of-town marched in the procession each carrying a portion of Scripture, and following the flags. They were led by the 20th Infantry band. The parade broke up at the Municipal Auditorium, where the anniversary service of the American Bible Society was held, the Rev. William L. Haven, general secretary, being in charge. Addresses were made by Bishop Laurens J. Birney,

Methodist Conference Program for Tuesday

Methodist Auditorium

- 8:30 a. m.—General conference devotions.
- 9:00 a. m.—Business session, Bishop F. B. Fisher, presiding.
- 10:30 to 10:40 a. m.—Recess.
- 10:40 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Business session. Reception fraternal delegation from Army Chaplains Corps, Chaplain Thompson.
- 12:30 p. m.—Concert, Springfield Symphony Orchestra, under auspices of local committee.
- Mission Center**
- First Congregational Church
- Mrs. W. Raymond Brown, presiding
- 2:00 p. m.—Superior lecture, W. H. M. S. "Uncle Sam's Kindergarten."
- 2:30 p. m.—Address, Mrs. Wilbur Thirkield.
- 3:00 p. m.—Address, "India," Miss Julia Kipp.
- 3:30 p. m.—Recess.
- Educational Center**
- G. A. R. Hall
- 4:00 p. m.—Pageant, "Robert and Mary."
- 5:00 p. m.—Demonstration, "Home Mission Train in Negro Work."
- 5:30 p. m.—Motion Pictures, "Cephus Returns."

Formerly dean of the Boston University School of Theology and now of Shanghai on the theme "The Bible in the Republic of China" and by Bishop William P. Thirkield, Mexico City, on "The Bible in Latin America."

Keeping the Bible From the Common People Charged

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 19—Accusing the priests of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico of keeping the Bible from the common people, Bishop William P. Thirkield, the Methodist bishop of Mexico, declared in an address here yesterday that a "Bibleless cross" was pressing the people into superstition and darkness.

The church is exalted above Christianity," Bishop Thirkield continued. "There are 8000 Roman Catholic churches in Mexico, but hundreds of them, in desert regions inhabited only by ignorant peons, are either sealed or open only once a year. Civilization has declined and disappeared right under the shadow of the vast church that lifts the cross high against the sky. . . Autocracy and not democracy holds sway."

Bishop Thirkield was addressing the anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society, which was held here in conjunction with the Methodist quadrennial conference. He said that the missionary with the Bible in Mexico was coming to be welcomed where the foreign priest was rejected.

Bertrand Russell, English philosopher and pacifist, was criticized by Bishop Laurens J. Birney of China in his address to the gathering. On the ground that Mr. Russell had lent his support to an alleged anti-Christian group of the youth movement in China. When in that country several months ago, the bishop said, Mr. Russell had addressed meetings of these youths, who were carrying on propaganda against the Christian Bible.

DALLINGER'S DRY STAND HELD BEST

Prohibition Leaders Regard Him as Sincere Advocate

As a result of the meeting of the Roosevelt Club at the American House on Saturday the impression is growing, due to statements made by leaders in the prohibition movement, that Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Representative in Congress from the Eighth District, has proved himself to be in every way the candidate for the Republican nomination acceptable to the United States Senator most acceptable to the Government. This is not a partisan political statement.

I am a Republican, although I must

admit, a Republican by ancestry and inertia. We have turned our backs upon every one of the things which gave a spiritual sanction to war.

Having stilled our conscience with the thought that we went to war to save the souls of men, we have, since the war, trimmed our mission down to the smaller project of saving our own skins. Oddly, at least once

we are now engaged in the high "spiritual" adventure of converting the United States into a sort of sheltered Shylock of the nations, whetting his knife and gloating over his pound of sovereignty.

The brutal truth is that from the beginning of the war never has, and to the end of time, war never will stimulate spirituality in anything or anybody. War is the utter negation of all that the religion of Jesus stands for.

The State may spend its time

dallying with the problem of war;

the church dare not.

If in the future the church is to be more than an exhorting ambulance driver in world politics, it must choose between Jesus and the general.

Fellow With "Weasel Phrase"

It is so easy for the church to say that, as an organization, it will not bless any war, and then follow such an assertion with a weasel phrase such as "except wars of defense and wars waged in a righteous cause." If any one has asserted that it fought a war that was not self-defense or in a righteous cause!

Personally I believe it wiser for the church to remain silent on the subject of war until it is ready to speak with a sweeping courage that will mobilize the mind of the world against war.

I do not say that we should not defend our land against invasion. I do not say that we may not be dragged into another war, even within the lifetime of my generation. All I say is that if we find ourselves dragged into war by the stupidity or cupidity of the human race, and not insult the name and disgrace the church of Jesus of Nazareth by fooling ourselves into thinking that we are entering a spiritual crusade. Even a war waged for a righteous cause is a spiritually destructive process.

On the platform in scholastic gowns

sat a number of college presidents together with officials of the Board of Education of the Church. Bishop Charles Wesley Burns of Helena, Mont., had spoken concerning the work of the Board of Education stressing the importance of the denominational college and roundly condemning those institutions which have been made possible by the gifts of consecrated Christian people who suddenly disclaim denominational connection.

A great parade of Sunday school children took place Sunday afternoon. Delegations from most of the church schools of the city and many from out-of-town marched in the procession each carrying a portion of Scripture, and following the flags. They were led by the 20th Infantry band. The parade broke up at the Municipal Auditorium, where the anniversary service of the American Bible Society was held, the Rev. William L. Haven, general secretary, being in charge. Addresses were made by Bishop Laurens J. Birney,

BUILDING OF HOMES STILL ON INCREASE

April Permits to Build Represent \$16,793,557 Investment—Homes for 2000 Families Provided

More than half of the aggregate building in Massachusetts for April, 1924, consisted of the erection of residential buildings which provides homes for more than 2000 families, according to returns received by the State Department of Labor and Industries from building department officials in 27 cities.

The aggregate value represented by applications filed in April, 1924, for permits to build in these cities was \$16,793,557, which was 4.3 per cent greater than the aggregate for March, 1924, and 9.8 per cent less than the aggregate for April, 1923.

An official report says:

There were increases in April, 1924, as compared with March in 25 of the 27 cities for which data are given. Relatively large increases were reported for Fall River, Gardner, Malden, New Bedford, Salem, Springfield, Waltham and Woburn.

The aggregate value of new residential buildings for April, 1924 (\$16,793,557), consisted of \$9,226,848 or 54.9 per cent, for new residential buildings; \$4,460,111, or 26.8 per cent, for new non-residential buildings; and \$10,658,859, or 18.3 per cent, for alterations, repairs and additions. The applications were filed for the erection of 2057 families in housekeeping dwellings alone, as follows: strictly residential dwellings — one-family houses, 553 families; two-family houses, 723 families; multi-family houses, 732 families; and residential dwellings with stores therein, 12 families. In 19 cities accommodations for 25 or more families were planned to be provided for were as follows: Boston, 549; Springfield, 319; Worcester, 200; Quincy, 92; New Bedford, 141; Lawrence, 59; Brockton, 50; Lawrence, 58; Newton, 54; Lowell, 53; Cambridge, 46; Fall River, 41; Revere, 35; Gardner, 35; Waltham, 32; Brockton, 32; Malden, 32; Holyoke, 31; and Fitchburg, 28.

The number of applications for permits to build new non-residential buildings was 2042. The principal items were: 1885 public and private garages, \$1,428,475; 31 factories and other workshops, \$855,400; 82 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$854,820; two institutions, \$255,000; three schools, \$200,000; four churches, \$250,000; and two public works and utilities, \$20,000.

The amount of new residential building in prospect was large in the following cities for which the number of dwellings planned and their value are given: Boston, 158, \$2,334,900; Brockton, 30, \$161,100; Cambridge, 24, \$46,000; Chicago, 34, \$218,500; Gardner, 23, \$158,228; Holyoke, 21, \$218,000; Lawrence, 23, \$200,000; Lowell, 25, \$176,450; Malden, 20, \$19,100; Medford, 45, \$15,850; Melrose, 20, \$156,000; New Bedford, 48, \$273,500; Newton, 47, \$54,000; Quincy, 71, \$122,000; Springfield, 138, \$1,205,000 (including 10 apartment houses with accommodations for 124 families valued at \$500,000); Waltham, 28, \$196,250; and Worcester, 165, \$98,623. Other large projects were the following: Boston: alterations, additions or repairs to 170 buildings, \$1,551,261; six factories and other workshops, \$503,500; 207 garages \$43,935; and 22 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$238,500; New Bedford: one institution, \$200,000; Salem: one school, \$11,200; and Worcester: alterations, additions or repairs to 153 buildings, \$24,000.

The amount of new residential building in prospect was large in the following cities for which the number of dwellings planned and their value are given: Boston, 158, \$2,334,900; Brockton, 30, \$161,100; Cambridge, 24, \$46,000; Chicago, 34, \$218,500; Gardner, 23, \$158,228; Holyoke, 21, \$218,000; Lawrence, 23, \$200,000; Lowell, 25, \$176,450; Malden, 20, \$19,100; Medford, 45, \$15,850; Melrose, 20, \$156,000; New Bedford, 48, \$273,500; Newton, 47, \$54,000; Quincy, 71, \$122,000; Springfield, 138, \$1,205,000 (including 10 apartment houses with accommodations for 124 families valued at \$500,000); Waltham, 28, \$196,250; and Worcester, 165, \$98,623. Other large projects were the following: Boston: alterations, additions or repairs to 170 buildings, \$1,551,261; six factories and other workshops, \$503,500; 207 garages \$43,935; and 22 stores and other mercantile buildings, \$238,500; New Bedford: one institution, \$200,000; Salem: one school, \$11,200; and Worcester: alterations, additions or repairs to 153 buildings, \$24,000.

The Smith Alumnae Makes First Award to Another Country

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 19 (Special)—For the first time awarded to a student from another country, a Smith College Alumnae Fellowship has been given to Miss Ruth Home of the University of Toronto to do work toward her degree of Master of Arts in Economics at Smith College. This year five foreign applications were made to the committee, marking a new feature of the fellowship plan.

Besides the regular trustee provision the alumnae offer a fellowship to a member of the graduating class, which this year will be held by Miss Elizabeth Haven Hart of New York City for work at Smith in English. Two fellowships offered by the Department of Education by special arrangement with the Northampton public schools to students interested in the study of exceptional children have this year been awarded to Miss Harriet Smith of Cornell, 1923, and to Miss Helen Dunlap, of Iowa State Teachers' College, 1924.

The Smith Students' Aid Society annually offers a fellowship of not less than \$500 for training in vocational work, which has been given to Miss Eleanor Miller, Smith 1922, of Sandy Spring, Md. The six trustee fellowships for 1924-25 are as follows: Miss Leonora Branch, Smith 1914, South Hadley, Mass.; Miss Marian Smith, Smith 1915, Easthampton, Mass.; Miss Luella Caplin, University of Vermont 1924; Miss Sara Bach-Wilg, Smith 1918, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Mildred Porter, Smith 1916, Northampton, Mass.; Miss Blanche Mitchell, Smith 1914, Hartford, Ct.

A tuition fellowship had been awarded to Miss Ruth Gillespie, Smith 1921, of West Haven, Ct.

Miss Martha Hooker 1925 of Belmont, Mass., is the newly elected president of next year's senior class. This office carries with it election to the governing council of the Student Government Association. Miss Hooker is a member of the Oriental Club, the departmental organization of the Department of Religion and Biblical Literature, and is also active in dramatics. She was secretary of her class for the term just ended.

ART At the Guild

In a group show at the Guild of Boston Artists, sculptures and paintings and drawings by many of the members are being exhibited. Most of the artists represented have been seen in one-man shows in the course of the season.

Philip Hale seems to hold first place with a splendid portrait of a meditative gentleman, who has the gentle, refined qualities of an old master. Charles H. Haze shows an engaging portrait of a young boy, painted with realistic light and an illusive background. A figure study and still-life with Paxton leaves nothing to be desired in matters of minutes detail. Gertrude Fliske features a checked yellow vest and some vivid geraniums in her portrait of a jovial man.

Charles Bittinger shows his capacities for still-life painting in a group of objects of pottery ware. A landscape by Frank W. Allen is a magnificent piece, delicately chiseled and curved in a most reposeful attitude. Cyrus Dallin shows four Indian equestrian subjects. Heads by Philip S. Root and John Parham are distinctively characterized each in their own way.

The miniature always has an attractive charm. Among other artists who are showing them, Lillian Coombes and Frank P. Hinney, Evelyn Purdie, and Lucy Stanton.

In the gallery upstairs, etchings and water colors are also shown. Sears Gallagher's prints are as usual drawn with the delicacy or vigor that the subject demands. Stan Bradby and Collier Horsey make many additions to this part of the show, also.

To President Coolidge:

Courage in the highest places is an attribute which the Nation appreciates and especially that quality asserts itself in the face of strong sentiment and looks beyond the present into the future with clear, firm vision. I hear from widespread sources general commendation of your veto of the Volstead Law, perhaps meaning a new alcoholic content, which is regarded by the drys as dangerous.

Mr. Coolidge is an Eighteenth Amendment man at heart and believes in the principles of prohibition. He would vote squarely as an avowed dry again changes and modifications.



By E. P. WARNER

The Future of the Airplane Industry

THE trend of future developments in the building of aircraft, both in the United States and elsewhere, will depend largely on the motive behind the work of construction and the aims which may be indirectly served by the existence of aeroplanes capable of producing airplanes and airships in quantity. Prophecy is worthless unless it rests on an analysis of the probable relative importance of the uses to which aircraft are likely to be put. On the nature of the market depend both the size and nature of the market which supports that statement of obvious fact, which would be true of all other manufactured products as well as of aircraft, but its application in this particular connection is given especial point by the importance of aircraft to the national defense and by the resultant possibility of direct or indirect exertion of political influence through the course of the industry's future development in the directions most favorable to national safety, in case of such a disaster as another war among important powers.

First among the possible markets for airplanes in any country, under present conditions, are the army and navy, or the independent air force, which now exists. They will continue to buy, but in quantities unlikely materially to increase. Purchases for military purposes may even fall off in number as the tension among the European states decreases, but will be certain to do so if a conference for the limitation of aerial armaments should be called and lead to definite results.

If there were to be no other market than the military one, it would be impossible that the industry be maintained at its present status without a substantial and even greater growth, given to small manufacturers at prices noticeably higher than those for which the same goods could be obtained elsewhere. There are now, in all countries, far too many companies producing aircraft, and producing them in quantities which the airplane firm is approached, too small, to permit of profit-making. The economy that could be realized with a greater unification of facilities. If it were to be conceded that no new opportunities for the disposal of aircraft are likely to open up in the future, and that the Government's only objective in making purchases is to obtain a small, but moderate number of machines (a number, in the United States, presumably about equal to that now bought for the services) of the best possible quality and at the lowest possible price, then the weaker and smaller builders might well retire from the field at once, finding it practically impossible to take from their more powerful rivals an amount of business sufficient to reward the necessary engineering and administrative organization. The airplane, to be sure, lends itself to small-scale production much better than does the automobile, for example, but the advantages of the airplane in that respect are steadily being lessened as wood gives way to metal, and as every year goes by for the factory that builds six chimes a year to seek to compete on equal terms with the factory that builds 300.

Insuring Large Production

The tentative hypotheses of the preceding paragraph are not, however, altogether fair ones. Small Government contracts of time of peace are placed with the possible result of placing very large ones when speed production is paramount to all other requirements, and economy is not by any means the only guiding thought in their allocation. Large production is best insured by having a number of companies ready to supply the market, and therefore be kept alive even at the cost of some wastefulness in normal times. Their potential usefulness in emergency demands their survival, and those which existed during the war have an additional claim on governmental support, for after the armistice the effect naturally made to orders orders out think enough to afford at least a scanty sustenance to all the companies engaged primarily in aircraft work, instead of concentrating purchases and dooming the neglected builders to early extinction.

Continuance of present practices in

Engraved Cards and Stationery

Monograms and Wedding Announcements
Correctly Done
MARIER ENGRAVING CO.
420 Market Street Tel. Douglas 2428
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Path o' Diamonds
Solid Platinum Wedding ring in a heavy square design. Five Blue-White Diamonds perfectly cut and matched. \$45 on convenient terms of \$1.00 Down, \$1.25 weekly. Same price cash or credit.
Mail Orders Filled

GENSLER-LEE
"The Home of Blue-White Diamonds"
118 Market St., San Francisco
Cor. Market and 12th, Oakland
412 South Broadway, Los Angeles

The New Coats

In splendid showing—and values that more than substantiate every report of better buying opportunities at the Paragon.

Paragon
Grant Ave. at Geary Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Bates Bros.
721 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO

The Following Contracts to Furnish Wholly or in Part Were Executed by Us:

Union League Club; First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Ninth Churches of Christ, Scientist; San Francisco; Soldiers' Hospital; San Francisco; Western Travelers Assn.

the placing of orders, still neglecting the possibility of selling airplanes to other buyers than one's own Government, is unlikely to prevent a still further decrease in the number of active manufacturers and a growing domination of the field by a few large companies. There seems to be no way of avoiding this, and the only compensation for the purchase of new equipment will be either increased or distributed so evenly among the competing firms that all alike will be reduced to a condition of the parity, the shops too small to permit either of the satisfactory completion in any one factory of a really big job involving radically new problems in design or construction or of the initiation of such research programs as are necessary in the art of aircraft construction in advance.

The assumption has so far been made that airplanes can be sold only to the Government, but that, of course, is not even now strictly true, and other markets should become increasingly important in the future. Broadly speaking, the market may be divided into two classes of purchasers, the air transport lines and private individuals.

Problems Will Be Met

There can be little doubt that the technical problems will be solved and that the public skepticism on the subject of the airplane for every day use will end when the Government makes available to the public purchase of airplanes will then almost automatically become an important source of revenue to those who build the craft. While no one ventures to proclaim a future for the airplane presenting a future in the phenomenon of extension of the automobile industry, there should be enough business, when private flying gets well under way, to support an industry of fair size without any reference to army and navy orders. In that lies the chief hope of the future, if he is right, of the manufacturer. If he is right, should turn toward the small two or three passenger plane even more than toward the large commercial machine.

Sale for private use is likely to accelerate the ultimate importance of business of that sort, as well as the problem of concentration of construction, which has already been predicted. The small airplane must be a standardized product, resembling automobiles in that respect more than, for example, motor boats, and economic production will result for economy. Unless the sales become very large, therefore, larger than one dares to expect, most of the business will be done by a few large companies, just as in the automobile industry. Despite its vast and growing total production, the number of factories has almost continuously decreased since the first stages of the automobile boom.

SOCIAL WORKERS AT TORONTO

TORONTO, Ont., May 14 (Special Correspondence)—William F. Nickle, Attorney General of Ontario, will open the Canadian section of the International Conference of Social Work, the University of Toronto, June 25. Three thousand delegates are expected including Miss Grace Abbott of Washington, D. C., International president.

RADIO

We carry the most up-to-date radio and one to the latest pocket book sets, the newest improvements in the radio world.

A FULL LINE OF SUPPLIES**SHIPMAN & LAUER**

Electrical Contractors
1318 Polk St., San Francisco Phone Gearyton 915-6

FAB CATALOGUE SENT ON REQUEST**CHAS. C. NAVLET CO.****NURSERYMEN****SEEDSMEN****FLORISTS**

Call on us for Flowers, Seeds, Plants—
Everything for Your Home and Garden.

WE SERVE THREE CITIES

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND SAN JOHN

428-427 Market St. 917 Washington St.
20-22 S. Van Ness St.

214 Post Street, San Francisco

C. F. Weber & Co.
Church Furniture and Seating
ESTIMATES ON REQUEST
SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES
600 Mission St. 222 So. Los Angeles St.

JACHMAN BROS.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
7 Buildings, 22 Floors of Good
Homefurnishings

OUR very large spring purchases of "the better kind," in the newest styles, are ready for your inspection and approval. The display is of interest to home lovers, well worth seeing. Welcome here, always, whether buying or "just looking."

MISSION AT 16TH STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

Dan Grandman
The secret's out! You
must have lost the old
one. The home cooking at
Wilson's is so delicious it can't
be explained otherwise.

21 Geary

Our
"Fruit Salad"
an unusual feature
of our moderate
priced menu.

The States
Restaurant
Marker at Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO

Pleasant Surroundings
Splendid Music
Prompt Service

S. LESMAN

Fine Men's Tailoring
574 Geary St.
San Francisco

WHAT IS GOOD BUSINESS?

It is Courtesy,
Service and Tailor-
ing that satisfies
the patron.

We live up to these
sound Business
Principles

Call on us for Flowers, Seeds, Plants—
Everything for Your Home and Garden.

WE SERVE THREE CITIES

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND SAN JOHN

428-427 Market St. 917 Washington St.
20-22 S. Van Ness St.

**Diamond
Engagement Rings
Platinum
Wedding Rings**

—and a full line of jew-
elry, silverware, and watches.
The best value for your money
that trained buyers can find, and
the best quality, whatever the
price, that can be found any-
where.

Satisfaction assured by our
thirty-day money back policy.

**Albert S.
Samuels Co.**

505 MARKET STREET SAN FRANCISCO

BLAKINS

fireproof storage
for your household goods
in San Francisco

Write us before shipping.
Be free from care—just ship "In Care
of Blakins"—with instructions to store
upon arrival of shipment.

Our modern fireproof facilities assist in
safeguarding your goods

BEKINS

Van & Storage Co.

13th and Mission Sts., San Francisco

22nd and San Pablo, Oakland

FRESNO LOS ANGELES

BLINDCRAFT

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

UNUSUAL VALUES AND LOW PRICES ON ALL
KINDS OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. Park 5124.

BLINDCRAFT FERNERY

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

UNUSUAL VALUES AND LOW PRICES ON ALL
KINDS OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. Park 5124.

BLINDCRAFT

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

UNUSUAL VALUES AND LOW PRICES ON ALL
KINDS OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. Park 5124.

BLINDCRAFT

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

UNUSUAL VALUES AND LOW PRICES ON ALL
KINDS OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. Park 5124.

BLINDCRAFT

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

UNUSUAL VALUES AND LOW PRICES ON ALL
KINDS OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. Park 5124.

BLINDCRAFT

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

UNUSUAL VALUES AND LOW PRICES ON ALL
KINDS OF REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE.

San Francisco Association for the Blind
1129 Folsom St., San Francisco, Calif. Tel. Park 5124.

BLINDCRAFT

REED & RATTAN FURNITURE

FOR HOLDING PLANT LIFE AT YOUR WINDOW

24-inch Reed \$9.50—Rattan \$9.10; 30-inch Reed \$10.75—

Rattan \$10.35; 36-inch Reed \$11.50—Rattan \$11.00. (All
furniture 20 inches high.) Prices f. o. b. factory include
galvanized removable container.

THE RADIO PAGE

INVENTION PERMITS
SECRET RADIOPHASE

J. H. Hammond Jr. Demonstrates Set Sending Simultaneous Messages on Same Wave

ROME, May 19 (AP)—John Hays Hammond Jr., the American inventor, left here for London yesterday to demonstrate to the British Admiralty his latest device in radio transmission. He has entered into a contract with the Italian Government for a number of transmitting and receiving sets on a new system, to be constructed in the United States.

This system permits of secrecy in radio transmission and enables each station to send more than one message simultaneously, on the same wavelength.

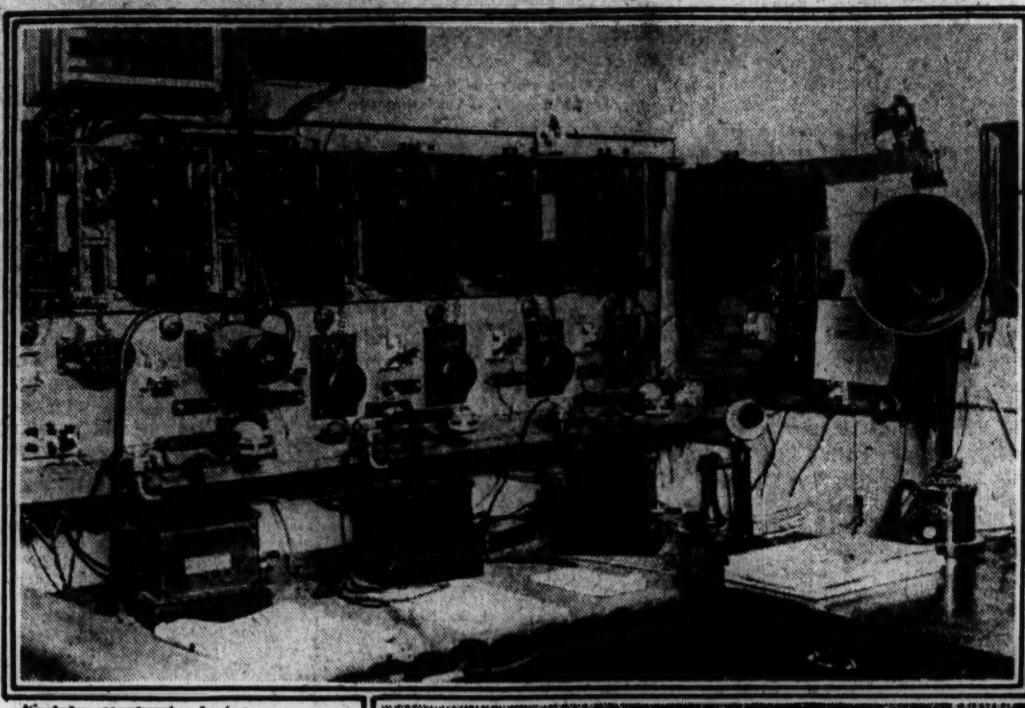
Great utility in wartime is claimed for it because it makes use of certain combinations on wave lengths which must be known before a message can be picked up. In commercial use it would permit radiocasting stations to charge a fee for listening in on their programs.

This recent invention of Mr. Hammond means that there will be a considerable elimination of interference which is the greatest drawback that radio has today. The system as generally understood comprises the sending of several messages on the same modulated wave, this being made possible by dividing this wave into a number of different frequencies which can be transmitted simultaneously.

The technical description of the invention has not been made public as yet, but it would now seem that by creating a number of super-frequencies that a basic modulated wave of a given wavelength or frequency can carry super-frequencies that will vary but will all be contained within the same wave band. This is indeed a contribution to the art of radio.

We have spoken of the research work into the phenomena of frequencies. With the discovery that there were several frequencies in a radio tube came the super-heterodyne in which a frequency generated within the set by the oscillator tube is imposed upon the incoming frequency and these two combine in the first detector tube producing a third frequency of a high wavelength offering great amplification per stage and sta-

Interior Views of the Famous 2 LO Station in England



Kodak & Herbert photos

bility besides giving perfect selectivity. Recently the Radio Corporation of America came out with a super-heterodyne, in which the oscillator process a second harmonic is employed to change the wavelength. For every basic wavelength note in a tube there are a series of harmonics, given off in multiples of the same. The second harmonic is very effective for a change-over frequency method. Again it is tube and frequency tricks.

Then we spoke of Leon Bishop's work of converting the incoming wave into a very short wave by this oscillator change-over method and amplifying the short wave by the super-regenerative method which is particularly effective and easy to control at very short wavelengths. Then again there are the research men who are passing as many as five frequencies through a tube at the same time. It would seem that much of the future work will be along the lines of making frequencies "sit up and beg"—Ed.

Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 26

We notice that KGO has another of those excellent educational night programs that we hear such good reports about. Indeed, it seems that the radio university is almost upon us. One often wonders how far the radio is going to carry this educational field. WLW is radiocasting a program by the Cincinnati Alumnae Chapter of the Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority. Next we may look for definite chapters of a radio university fraternity. Can't you picture the members strolling along on 425 meters, calling down to other members at 375 meters, behold the atmospheric campus of the future. What will the initiation stunts be then, we wonder. Perhaps the newly-elected member will have to chase static and "strays" along the avenues, blithely tripping over antennae in his path. Or perhaps drink the entire output of the grid leak. Maybe he will be called upon to set the wave traps in an effort to catch the one man left who still uses a single circuit set.

Leaving our "Jules Verne, Jr." activities, let us see what else there is on for us on this date. WHAZ will give us their monthly program of popular music by the Campus Serenaders composed of the Rensselaer Institute students with an educational talk on chemical engineering by a member of the Troy Tech faculty. Chemical and electrical engineers are sweeping the field these days, as most of the new developments come under their heads. This will be a good talk for the boy to listen to who is about to enter a technical school and doesn't know just what subject to follow.

From WGY we will hear a talk on agriculture by M. V. Atwood of the New York State College of Agriculture. To finish off with, we are going to listen to the late concert from WCAE. They have some lively programs on their late schedule.

Program Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 26
BRITISH SUMMER TIME
210, London, Eng. (585 Meters)

7:45 p. m.—Chamber music.
CKAC, La Presse, Montreal, Can. (458 Meters)

12:45 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel lunch-concert.

3:30 p. m.—Mount Royal Hotel, the danseuse.

WHAZ, Stevens Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. (386 Meters)

9 p. m.—Monthly program of popular music by the Campus Serenaders. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Students' Orchestra and assisting artists, with educational talk on chemical engineering by a member of the Troy Tech faculty.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—American Farm Bureau Federation. Frank M. Smith, director American Farm Bureau Federation.

7%
Per Annum

Savings left with us before the 10th of each month draw dividends from the 1st of that month.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Under State Supervision

120 N. Wall Spokane, Wash.

Golfers:
We have the famous
Gene Sarazen
Drivers and Brassies

Exact models of those used by this Champion.

THE CRESCENT
SPRINGFIELD HOTEL
INTERIOR, PARK AVENUE AND SPRUCE STREET
SPOKANE

Builders' Hardware
Is Worthy Your Consideration

Breinig Bros. Paints and Varnishes

Automobile and Radio Goods

CHANDLER & BARBER CO.
Hardware
124 Summer St., Boston



WELL-KNOWN PHRASE "2 LO CALLING" STARTS FROM HERE

The Upper Picture Shows the Complicated Switchboard That Establishes Connections Between This Chief Station and the Branch Stations Throughout the British Isles. The Lower Picture Shows an Orchestra About to Play in the Radiocast Studio. A Feature Will Be Noted in the Microphone, at the Lower Right of the Picture, Which Is Cradled in a Non-Vibratory Sort of Hammock to Prevent Disturbances That Would Be Sent Out With the Music.

5 p. m.—Program given by the Cincinnati Alumnae Chapter of the Mu Phi Epsilon Sorority.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WMAQ, The Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (447.5 Meters)

3:29 p. m.—Homes of Interest to women.

5 p. m.—Chicago Theater organ program.

5:30 p. m.—Hotel St. Paul Dispatch, St. Paul, Minn. (540 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Music program radiocast direct from the Grand Central Theater.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (626 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. Paul Baker, accordionist, in personal interview with Nanette Kutter; sport talk; Frank May, violinist; joint concert by Alfred Cornell and group of artists; talk by the Lewis Hotel Training School; inc. music.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (411 Meters)

5:30 p. m.—Milo Finley's concert orchestra.

12 m.—Luncheon music by the Gimbel Orchestra. Gayleen, director.

1:30 p. m.—Recital by amateur students from the Conservatory of Music.

3:05 p. m.—Dinner music by the St. James Hotel Orchestra.

6 p. m.—Uncle Wiggie Kiddie Club.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (460 Meters)

3 p. m.—Fashion Developments of the Moment.

3:25 p. m.—Song recital.

3:35 p. m.—Current topics.

3:50 p. m.—Piano recital.

4:05 p. m.—"What Women Are Doing Today" by Mrs. William Atherton, Du Puy.

4 p. m.—Song recital.

4:10 p. m.—Book review under the auspices of the League of American Pen-women.

6 p. m.—Stories for children by Peggy Albin.

6:30 p. m.—A talk on education under the auspices of the National Education Association.

WCAC, Kaufman & Bauer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

3:30 p. m.—News.

3:30 p. m.—Baseball scores; library news.

4:30 p. m.—The Sunshine Girl.

4:45 p. m.—Dinner concert.

5:30 p. m.—Baseball scores.

8:30 p. m.—Musical program by Mrs. Helen Gilmore, Coulter, soprano; Miss Ruth Cunningham, accompanist.

11:15 p. m.—Late concert.

WLW, The Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, O. (589 Meters)

12:45 p. m.—Language lesson from Crosley University.

In the least we ever paid on Savings

Per Annum

Savings left with us before the 10th of each month draw dividends from the 1st of that month.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Under State Supervision

304 Montezuma Building Seattle Res. Phone Capitol 2385

Colonial Shop

Antiques

SHEFFIELD PLATE FURNITURE CHINA AND GLASS

LUCINDA JANE WITHERSPOON Telephone 413 Olive St., Seattle MA 1165

BOWER'S Quality Shoe Repairing

Our standard is Quality right, Workmanship right. Price right—and full satisfaction

216 Union St. SEATTLE Main 6315

W. H. PATTERSON Representing

SEELEY & CO. (Est. 1888)

INSURANCE, ALL KINDS

Coleman Bldg., Seattle Office MA 4002—Res. SU 4477

RELIABLE TRANSFER AND STORAGE CO.

Household Goods and Baggage Moved, Packed and Stored

GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS

610 First Avenue Eliot 1472 SEATTLE

FLOIT 5303

Grady Portraits of Quality

RIALTO SHOP No. 212

1015 Second Ave. Seattle

COLISEUM Beauty Shop

1508 Fifth Ave. MA 4558

ANNEX

317 Gray Bldg. MA 7412

Marcelling Our Specialty

Famous from Coast to Coast for

Exclusive Brunswick Service on

P H O N O G R A P H S

and

R E C O R D S

A complete line of sheet music.

O P E N E V E N I N G S

SECOND AT UNION, SEATTLE

CHEASTY'S

Second Ave. at Seneca St., Seattle

Screen Doors.

Made of solid kiln-dried fir, mortised and tenon joints, with superior Electro-Galvanized wire and with insect proof Copper Head Screen Cloth.

STURDY CUPBOARD DOORS with three-ply veneer panels, or with double strength glass with wood bars. \$1.50 and upwards.

Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG listing complete line of Millwork and beautifying fixtures for the home.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

O. B. Williams Co.

Sash and Doors

1963 First Ave. So., Seattle.

WALLIN and NORDSTROM

1422 SECOND AVENUE

SEATTLE

Screen Doors.

Made of solid kiln-dried fir, mortised and tenon joints, with superior Electro-Galvanized wire and with insect proof Copper Head Screen Cloth.

STURDY CUPBOARD DOORS with three-ply veneer panels, or with double strength glass with wood bars. \$1.50 and upwards.

Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG listing complete line of Millwork and beautifying fixtures for the home.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

O. B. Williams Co.

Sash and Doors

1963 First Ave. So., Seattle.

Screen Doors.

Made of solid kiln-dried fir, mortised and tenon joints, with superior Electro-Galvanized wire and with insect proof Copper Head Screen Cloth.

STURDY CUPBOARD DOORS with three-ply veneer panels, or with double strength glass with wood bars. \$1.50 and upwards.

Send for FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG listing complete line of Millwork and beautifying fixtures for the home.

Absolute Satisfaction Guaranteed

O. B. Williams Co.

Clyde Towns Awaiting Eagerly Government Housing Proposals

Tenement Block Owners Not Making Excessive Rent Profit, But Demands for Compensation Are "Rapacious"

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on the housing conditions in Clyde towns written for the information of Monitor readers, in which the cause of congestion are discussed, and remedies proposed. The earlier articles appeared on May 14, 15 and 16.]

GLASGOW, May 5 (Special Correspondence) — Responsibility for the Clyde housing conditions cannot be attributed solely to the present generation. The roots of the evil, which it is now so difficult to remove, go deep into the past.

In the turbulent period Scotland possessed few walled towns, and the habit of crowding together for safety became strongly established. It is generally assumed that the tenement block system, which, broadly, differentiates Scottish from English housing, arose from this cause. When the industrial revolution concentrated the workers in manufacturing centers tenement house building developed on the Clyde partly because this system enabled the workers to live near their employment, and partly because the system itself had greatly increased the value of city sites.

Speculative builders imposed on their properties what are known as "ground annuities" in addition to the ordinary feu or lease payments. Then the desolating backland system of building arose from the desire to realize still more revenue from the sites.

As a result of all this it has been estimated recently that the cost of land charges a tenant in some of the congested areas is £2 10s. per year. In Clydebank, a new town created by shipbuilding in the last 50 years, the land monopoly has pressed still more heavily on the crowded inhabitants. In some Clyde areas the land charges, with a capital value of many thousands of pounds per acre, work out at much as £300 per acre per year.

No Excessive Profit-Making

Careful inquiries by impartial authorities have failed to establish any general charge of excessive profit-making by the owners of tenement blocks. The purchase or building of house property has been a normal form of investment, the return of which has become more and more precarious, as various economic factors, including wages, local rates, and the cost of living, have operated. It is now a widely accepted belief that under post-war conditions, comfortable and decent housing of the workers in these Clyde towns is incompatible with profit-making on an ordinary commercial basis.

The house owners' share of responsibility for present conditions lies mainly in past reluctance to pay for urgently needed repairs and improvements. In the conception, sometimes almost intuitive, of "the homes" where the working classes should live, in the callous disregard of the effects of overcrowding of buildings on the sites, and of the erection of backland blocks, and in the excessive demands for compensation for property condemned as uninhabitable. These demands were described a few years ago by a Scottish housing commission as "rapacious," and it is generally admitted that the high costs of slum clearances, due to compensation and legal charges involved by protracted arbitrations, seriously checked the housing reform efforts made before the war by the local authorities.

It is not necessary to enlarge on the effects of the war, and the high building costs since 1919. They are seen all over Great Britain, but nowhere have they been quite so serious as on the Clyde. It was estimated in 1917 that Glasgow needed at least 50,000 new houses to abolish the worst of the overcrowding, while the normal yearly expansion should be 2000 houses. But in these seven years the production of working-class houses by private enterprise has almost entirely ceased. Under the various municipal housing schemes, at a heavy cost to the rates and the national exchequer, only 400 tenement houses have been built for displaced slum dwellers, and 4466 other houses, including many cottages of three, four, and five rooms, on estates in and around the city. A three-room cottage is rented at £32 a year, plus rates, and a five-room cottage at £44, plus rates—rents which place these dwellings out of the range of many workers.

Here one comes to the core of the problem. This teeming community of

Revitt's
DIAMOND AND PLATINUM
SHOP

Original and Exclusive Designing
Jewelry made to order and repaired
2212 White Bldg., 423 Union St., Second floor,
Seattle, Wash.

A-1 DYE WORKS
SEATTLE
Cleaning—Repairing—Alterations
CALL AND DELIVERY
Rugs
Renovated
Capitol
2817
Hats
Reblocked

BRUNSWICKS EDISONS VICTROLAS
ALL THE RECORDS

Hopper Kelly
PIANO
REPAIRS
SECOND AVE.
AT LENORE
Seattle, Wash.

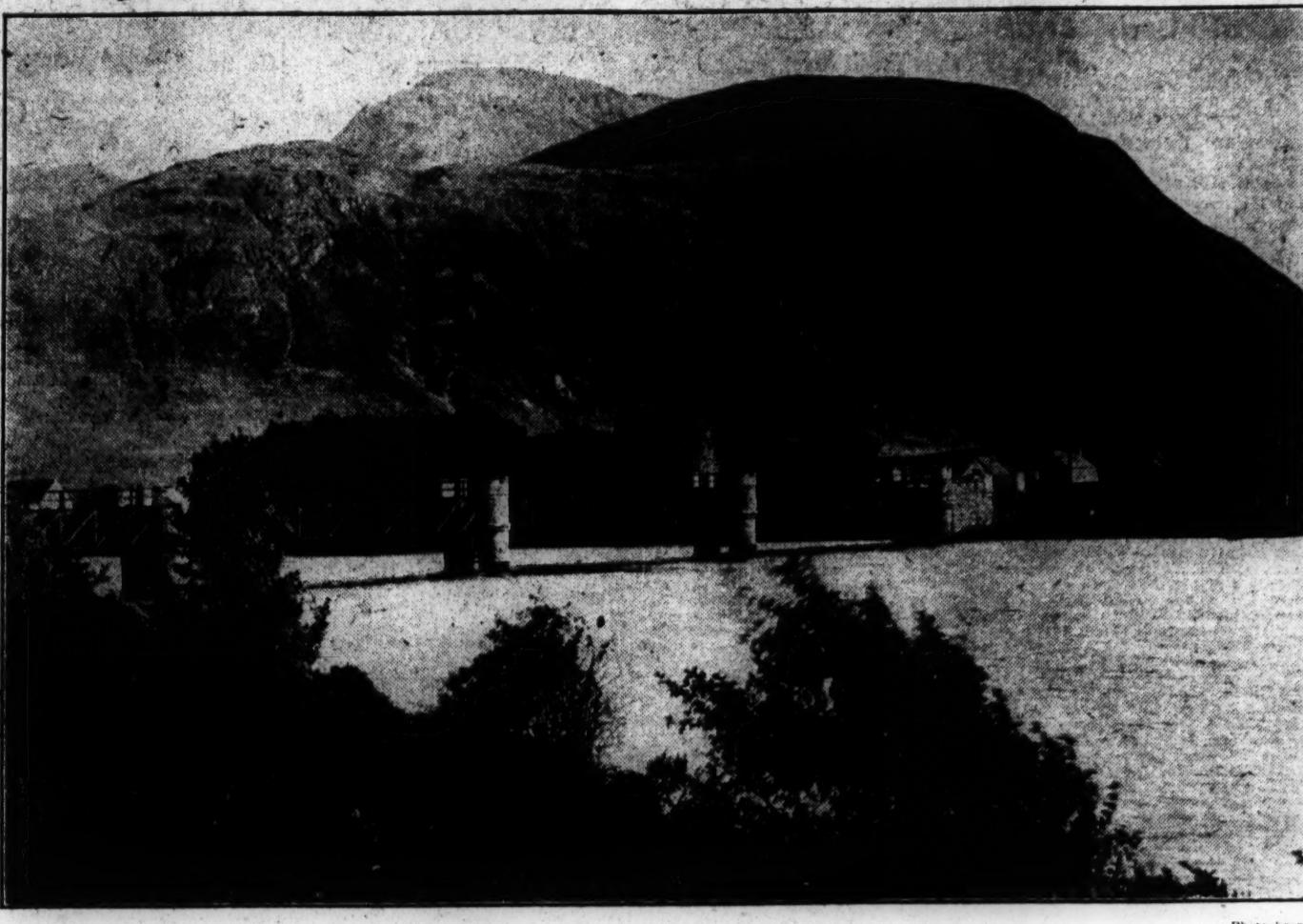
PACIFIC DAIRY
SEATTLE
PASTEURIZED CREAM & MILK
MAIN 8904

PEERLESS
PASTEURIZED CREAM & MILK
SECOND AVE.
AT LENORE
Seattle, Wash.

THE GRAND PRIZE
EUREKA
Vacuum
Cleaner
"Get the Dirt" is
nearly a million times.
Washing Machines
Ironers and
Appliances
Free Demonstration,
Easy Payments.

POOLE ELECTRIC CO.
1116 4th Ave., Seattle
EL 5797
628 St., Helens, Tacoma
MA 1882

Idyllic View of Inverlochy Castle Nestling in the Shelter of Ben Nevis



BEN NEVIS
The Watershed of Which is to Be Utilized in a Big Project, Employing 2000 Men, for Generation of Electric Current

SCOTS MOUNTAIN TO FURNISH POWER

15-Mile Water Tunnel Expected to Yield 75,000 Horsepower

EDINBURGH, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—A great scheme for harnessing the watershed of Ben Nevis, 4406 feet, and the highest mountain in Great Britain, has received the sanction of Parliament. The scheme, it is said, will change the face of the neighboring country and convert the little township of Fort William into a city of 12,000 inhabitants. The work will probably commence this summer, and it will take three or four years to complete the project.

It is a commercial scheme toward which, under the Trades Facilities Act, the Government is guaranteeing £2,000,000. It is being carried out by the North British Aluminium Company, which is a subsidiary organization of the British Aluminium Company, Ltd., London. The general manager estimates that the project will provide work for at least 2000 people, and that when the water power of the district is harnessed, for the purpose of the works, permanent employment will be found for a similar number.

Parliament has stipulated that at least 5000 horsepower of the electrical energy secured from the Ben Nevis watershed should be available for any other industry. The watershed is 300 square miles in extent and includes Loch Laggan and Loch Treig. Care is being taken not to interfere with the salmon fishing in the River Spean. At present the area is mainly mountainous or is given over to deer forests.

As a preliminary, the engineers will have to construct a water tunnel 15 miles long, 16ft. in diameter, and 360ft. beneath the surface from Loch Treig to Fort William. It is hoped that 75,000 horsepower will be generated by about 640,000,000 gallons a day.

FRANK H. FOWLER
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

1721 L. C. Smith Bldg., SEATTLE
ELIOT 8116



With the exception of brown kid and kangaroo you can now buy our new Spring Shoes and Oxfords for \$3.50, \$6.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50—until further notice.
GUARANTEED TO FIT—TO SERVE—
TO SATISFY
1510 Westlake Ave., Seaboard Bank Bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.

THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
Fifth Avenue and Pike Street
SEATTLE

Invites You to Visit
The Apparel Departments



Well Chosen Styles
in Garments of
Character

Exceptionally beautiful and attractive are the styles, materials and colors to be found in our various Departments for Women, among which are:

WOMEN'S & MISSES' COATS & SUITS.
STREET, AFTERNOON, DINNER AND
EVENING GOWNS

HOSEYER AND GLOVES.
NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS.
SWEATERS, BLOUSES AND LINGERIE
Accounts opened to suit your convenience



The

BOOK SHOP

For Boys and
Girls

FREDERICK & NELSON
SEATTLE WASHINGTON

CLASS AREAS BILL ROUSES CAPE TOWN

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Interviews General Smuts in Its Favor Without Success

CAPE TOWN, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the woman who has been in the eye of Africa perhaps more than any other woman during the past three months, made a striking figure in her oriental robes in the House of Assembly, as she sat listening to the debate on the Class Areas Bill, the measure which, presumably, was mainly responsible for her visit. Her farewell public speech in the City Hall, which took place two nights previously, was remarkable for its passionate avowal that

The little men who are elected to the seats of the mighty by the vagaries of the polling booth are impotent to arrest the evolution of the races and the natural development of mankind toward an earthly paradise—from which the white people shall not be excluded, spite of their arrogance and ignorance.

As a result of the outspoken attitude taken up by the Cape Times, which told Mrs. Naidu that the Indian had played practically no part in the civic development of South Africa, compared with the white races, more than a tinge of bitterness crept into the last few meetings held in Mrs. Naidu's support.

Not the least satisfactory feature of her mission, to Mrs. Naidu herself, no doubt, was the fact that she saw General Smuts, the man who is bigger than his Africa," as she observed at her farewell meeting. For over an hour, it is reported, the Prime Minister gave her a very sympathetic and courteous hearing, assuring her

that

W. VON KUHLMAN'S APPOINTMENT

BERLIN, May 15—Wilhelm von Kuhlmann, director of the personnel division of the Foreign Office, has been appointed German Minister to Guatemala. He is the first German Minister sent to that country since the war. He was chargé d'affaires at Lisbon in 1922-23. Since the war he has been especially active in reshaping the foreign service.

EDWIN SHELDON

Instruction Given On

BANJO-MANDOLIN-GUITAR

Orchestra furnished for all occasions.

PACIFIC MUSIC HOUSE

1815 Third Avenue, Seattle Res. MA 7063

EL 7235

Johnston, Jarvis & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

L. C. Smith Building SE-TITLE

Pine Tree Tea Room

CHICKEN DINNER
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING.

Emily L. Taggart
McDermott Bldg.
(Upstairs)

Corner Fourth and Pine
SEATTLE

HEMSTITCHING

makes a dainty and inexpensive finish for summer frocks.

We also do picotting, pinking, cable stitching, arrowheads, buttonholes and putting in pockets.

Moderate charges.

Trimmings, First Floor

Fraser-Paterson Co.

SECOND AVENUE AT UNIVERSITY STREET
SEATTLE

WHEN IN SEATTLE

COTTON

at

BOLT'S

913 SECOND AVE.

1414 THIRD AVE.

EL 2064

Kristoferson's

PURELY PASTEURIZED MILK

SEATTLE

PHONE BEACON 0040

and Start Service from

Seattle's great Modern Dairy Today.

Northwestern Photo Supply Co.

(Eastman Kodak Co.)

1415 Fourth Ave.

SEATTLE

Dependable film in the yellow box

Our assortment of sizes of Kodak film is kept unbroken. We always have the size your camera takes.

And here, by the way, is an underlying principle on which this store is operated:

Whether film, Kodak or

Grafex camera, or photo-

graphic accessories, our

stocks are always complete.

The Christian Science Monitor

is for sale on the following news stands in

SEATTLE, WASH.

Washington Hotel, Second and Stewart

Liberty News Agency, Fourth and

Union Laundry Bldg., Second and

Madison; Justice Stationery, Empire

Bldg.; The Little Success, L. C. Smith

Bldg.; The Little Success, L. C. Smith

Washington Sta.

</

CANNEFAX STILL LEADING FIELD

Meets Denton Tonight—Layton Pressing Closely in Three-Cushion Playoff Race

NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION PROVES STANFORD BILLIARD LEADING

Won Lost P.C. May 19
R. L. Cannefax ... 2 2 8 53 423
J. M. Layton ... 4 2 7 59 661
Otto Reiselt ... 2 1 11 44 525
T. S. Denton ... 1 2 12 55 616

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19 (Special)—With half of the matches in the United States National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard playoff completed, R. L. Cannefax of St. Louis is still the leader with four victories and one defeat. J. M. Layton of this city is pressing the leader with four victories and two defeats while Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, with two triumphs and four losses and T. S. Denton of Kansas City with one victory and five defeats are third and fourth respectively. The total series of matches will last to June 1 when Reiselt opposes Layton in the afternoon and Cannefax meets Denton tonight.

In Saturday's games here Reiselt surprised his followers by winning from Layton, 60 to 51, in 82 innings, Reiselt trailing a 22-27 score at the end of the twenty-ninth inning, began the thirteenth inning with a high run of 16 points and ended the game at 87-82. Layton was never overtaken thereafter. Layton's high run was a seven. In 16 innings following the seventeenth, Reiselt scored 83 points. Saturday's score by innings:

Otto Reiselt ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3
J. M. Layton ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
n 0 1-60. Innings 62. High run 10.
Safeties 4.

J. M. Layton ... 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
n 0 1-61. Innings 62. High run 7.
Safeties 4.

The clash between Cannefax and Denton which required 75 innings for a decision was won by Cannefax after 100 terminating. Cannefax had a high run of 4 and the only occasion on which any interest was aroused among the spectators was when Denton clicked off a high run of 11 in the forty-third inning. Saturday score by innings:

R. L. Cannefax ... 2 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
T. S. Denton ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
n 0 1-60. Innings 62. High run 10.
Safeties 4.

J. M. Layton ... 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
n 0 1-61. Innings 62. High run 7.
Safeties 4.

The clash between Cannefax and Denton which required 75 innings for a decision was won by Cannefax after 100 terminating. Cannefax had a high run of 4 and the only occasion on which any interest was aroused among the spectators was when Denton clicked off a high run of 11 in the forty-third inning. Saturday score by innings:

R. L. Cannefax ... 2 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
T. S. Denton ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
n 0 1-60. Innings 62. High run 10.
Safeties 4.

Hugo Leistner of Stanford won the 110-meter high hurdles in a pretty race, while R. Garfitt for the Hawaiian Islands cleared 12ft. 10in. in the pole vault. It was a grand day and a small crowd witnessed the tryouts. The summary:

100-Meter Dash—Won by E. J. Sudden, Olympic Club; Marshall Hale Jr., Stanford, second; L. J. Campbell, Stanford, third. Time—11.8.

200-Meter Dash—Won by P. S. Barber, California; L. A. Gasper, Stanford, second; L. A. V. Stegemann Jr., Stanford, third. Time—22.10s.

400-Meter Dash—Won by C. S. Cochran, Sacramento Athletic Club with 5 points; Italian-American Club with 4 points; and the Hawaiian Athletic Club with 1. Muller entered five events, taking second place in the high jump, discus, hop, step and jump, and javelin, and third in the broad jump.

E. J. Sudden, for the Olympic Club, provided to be the same star sprinter he was when a college student. The 100-meter dash was his best, with 10.4. Layton's high run was a seven. In 16 innings following the seventeenth, Reiselt scored 83 points. Saturday's score by innings:

R. L. Cannefax ... 2 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
T. S. Denton ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
n 0 1-60. Innings 62. High run 10.
Safeties 4.

100-Meter Run—Won by W. H. Richardson, Stanford; Princeton, Stanford, second; E. B. Boyden, Olympic Club, third. Time—11.6s.

1500-Meter Run—Won by Earl Lockhart, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

5000-Meter Run—Won by B. Hooper, Olympic Club; F. B. Hayes, Stanford, third. Time—16m. 21.6s.

10,000-Meter Run—Won by W. Westergaard, Olympic Club; L. J. Campbell, Stanford, second; H. McWhorter, Hume, Stanford, third. Time—41.10s.

Two-Mile Walk—Won by D. H. Tyson, California; N. C. Garrett, California, second. Time—16m. 27.1s.

110-Meter High Hurdles—Won by Hugo Leistner, Stanford, second; C. M. Becker, California, third. Time—15.20s.

400-Meter Hurdles—Won by N. D. Cole, Stanford, second; E. B. Boyden, Olympic Club, third. Time—51.8s.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Discus Throw—Won by S. Hartmann, Stanford, second; H. A. Arthur, Stanford, third. Time—45ft. 10in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Discus Throw—Won by C. T. Sorenson, Olympic Club, 17ft. 10in. H. P. Muller, unattached, second; W. H. G. Evers, Stanford, third. Time—17ft. 2in.

Discus Throw—Won by S. Hartmann, Stanford, second; H. A. Arthur, Stanford, third. Time—17ft. 2in.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 16ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Step and Jump—Won by L. S. Kelly, Olympic Club, 47ft. 1in. H. P. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—45ft. 10in.

Bumping, California, first. In 4m. 41.1s. Muller, Stanford, second; Smith, Stanford, second. Time—4m. 18.1s.

Pole Vault—Won by R. H. Garfitt, Hawaiian Islands, 12ft. 10in. A. G. Norrie, Olympic Club, second; John, San Francisco, third. Time—12ft. 8in.

16-Foot Hammer Throw—Won by J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, 1

EDUCATIONAL

Upton Sinclair's "The Goslings"
Not to Be Taken Too Lightly

DEFENDERS of American education cannot afford to ignore the charge against school administration packed into Upton Sinclair's latest book, "The Goslings." It is not enough to read the title and the name of the author and glance at the cartoon on the cover and throw the book aside with a grunt. Socialism cannot be treated as a joke, neither can the Socialist's protest against the present government of the schools. Too many of the facts presented by Mr. Sinclair are silently known to be true by teachers and educators all over the country. Credit is due this writer for telling what few others have dared to whisper, and this may be said without endorsing all the implications contained in his telling.

The growth of education has waxed so immense that big business has come to look upon it as one of the surest and most profitable of markets. The selling of facilities to meet the requirements of 25,000,000 pupils and 815,000 teachers is no small attraction to even some of the major industries. Mr. Sinclair has uncovered quantities of evidence to show that greed for wealth has an almost unbreakable grip upon the control levers throughout the whole school system. School boards and other governing bodies in large cities, small towns, counties and states are described as subservient to great corporations, national supply houses and chambers of commerce.

Internal Propaganda

Since the war, when the schools were used to the limit by dispensers of propaganda, a tide of protecting reaction has become so strong as to make it practically impossible to carry information to the schools which has the remotest relation to propaganda. There is no indication, however, that subtle statements distributed from within the system are going to be stopped or even objected to. It is this type of propaganda perpetrated by the autocratic school supervisor and originating in the mind of a scheming political grifter against which Mr. Sinclair makes a sharp thrust. He points to countless cases of principals and teachers who are like so many school system "domestics" compelled to be "willing and obliging" while they inwardly rebel against the political tyranny which drives them into a sheep of harmlessness.

There is unostentatiously displayed in "The Goslings," the (Roman) Catholic hierarchy building a whole school system to replace the public schools; and at the same time electing to the public school boards of these cities Catholic ladies and gentlemen who omit to develop the building programs of the public schools, and who let the people persist in voting the money, refuse to spend the money and have the buildings constructed." The percentages of illiteracy in Denmark of 2, in Hungary of 3, in Sweden of 2, in Spain of 5, and a number of other countries in like contrast, are given to show how countries stand in this respect where the schools are not in the hands of the Catholics and where they are. The author sums up the attitude of the (Roman) Catholic Church toward public education by saying: "The Catholic Church denies the right of the State to educate the child." Mr. Sinclair's report on this part of his investigations seems to tally with statements appearing in current Catholic literature. An instance is the following which appeared in the March, 1924, number of the periodical entitled, "Catholic School Interests, at the end of an article headed "Psychology for Our Teachers":

"It leaves the natural sciences exclusive in the hands of the enemy, we must expect to see them perverted and abused as weapons of attack. Hence it is time for our bishops to complete our educational system, by providing the teachers' teacher, that is the priest or layman of whom it will be to appoint the Egyptians of the world, which, alone, by right, not to the children of darkness, but to the children of light. Neither the Bible nor the catechism is an effective weapon here. False science must be conquered by true science, and the spoils of victory placed at the service of that Church, which is the "Pillar and Ground of Truth," that is, of all truth both natural and supernatural.

Champions of the Teachers

"The Champions" champions the cause of the classroom teacher from the first page to the last. While the author condemns the despotic methods and fear-bound policies of governing and supervisory officials of every type and degree, he never has a word against the teacher. He discusses teacher and parent-teacher organizations only to explain occasions when they were tricked by the higher powers into a loss of their freedom to serve the schools according to the inherent purposes of their organization.

SCHOOLS—European

GRAYSTONES SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

GOATHLAND, YORKS, ENGLAND

Beautiful surroundings. Good education and happy school-life.

PRINCIPAL: Miss Winifred M. Smith, B. A., Lond.

Founded 1848.

JUNIOR SCHOOL REGISTERED UNDER

H.M.S. P. & E. C. U.

Prospectus and particulars on application to

The Principal: Miss E. GAMBLE

Belmont Preparatory School

Woodiane, FALMOUTH, Cornwall,

Situated in the heart of the English Riviera.

A real "Home" School to prepare Boys (sons of Gentlemen) between 7 & 14 years of age for the Royal Navy and the Public Schools.

The education is sound and thorough as the boys are not only in the academic but also in the physical development of character.

The curriculum of work and play—a delightful climate, exquisite surroundings, a good house (electrically lighted), all arrangements exact, comfortable, well-influenced, very pretty grounds, swimming, etc., and a competent staff of old and experienced masters.

The School has been established for over 20 years and is very highly recommended.

For Prospectus, List of Successes and further particulars apply to

MISS CRAWFORD (Principal)

present, in the hands of intriguing politicians, and the synarchs and henchmen of vested greed. The aim of my two books is to set our educators free from that control and establish a new standard; to awaken them to a position in a society which is ruled by organized exploitation.

Had Mr. Sinclair given more of his space to constructive thinking of this kind the world would indeed owe him a great debt. Educators and educationists must arouse themselves to a courage that does not flinch in the face of vested greed or any of its like-nesses. The fact that this greed has set up a bulldozing dictatorship needs to be uncovered, but we cannot spend all our time uncovering. Neither does unharmed agitation accomplish the desired end. Mr. Sinclair agitates too much. He tears down too much and builds up too little. The inexperienced reader may find himself boggled with a class hatred which gets him nowhere. Hatred and the continual "riling" of personalities does little good whatever the field of endeavor. The writer of "The Goslings" seems to dwell with almost a fierce concentration upon the faults of governing officials. It is little wonder that many critics believe that he takes pleasure in iniquity.

This Socialist proponent naturally stresses the efficacy of the trade union and urges teachers to unionize and strike. He says further that "It is the workers, and they alone, who can deliver us from the slaughter; they alone have the numbers and they alone have the ethics. The future world of co-operation and brotherhood is theirs to make." He, therefore, does not appear to realize the fundamental that social progress cannot be obtained by ruling certain classes out of existence; that regardless of seeing barriers the capitalist and all others must be brought into equal co-operation. We must have school boards, we must have school superintendents, we must have city and state officials and we must have educational experts. To be sure, the president is sometimes the mouthpiece and agent of the trustees, sometimes of the faculty, sometimes the leader of either or both. He is seldom or never the case that there does not already exist a sufficient legal check on arbitrary action by the president, and if it is not exercised the fault lies in the system more than in the personnel of either the governing board or of the faculty. But our national tendency is, in the face of an unusual situation, to seek change in machinery, rather than to scrutinize its operations.

The most serious lack in our academic organization is that of a person or a group who will be expert and mainly occupied in the consideration of educational policy. The trustees are usually laymen with many outside interests and are expected to be educated experts. Their duties are so multifarious that often a fragment of his thought can be given to the initiation of educational experiments. The faculty consists of specialists, each enthusiastic for his own advancement and seldom intelligently interested in educational problems. The alumni, like the trustees, are mainly laymen with predominant outside interests, and cannot be well enough informed on the affairs of the college to be intrusted with the main control. Such are the factors in the academic situation, and our present concern is with the maintenance of the relations of the last two, faculty and students, so possible to the solution of our difficulties. The functions of the alumni seem to me to include the following:

1. The Supplying of Information
The individual alumnus, being a product of the institution, ought to be in a position to let the faculty know how far the equipment he received in college served its purpose. This involves a desire for self-scrutiny, of the forces that have made him what he is. If he is a teacher or a parent of school children he ought to be able to provide intelligent criticism of college entrance requirements. If his children are in college, he has access to information concerning the working of the college organization, at the expense of the institution, of great value, but usually beyond the reach of the faculty. In his local alumni association he has a chance to observe the quality of recent products. Finally, his individual professional or business knowledge may enable him to make suggestions for expansion or adjustment to meet the demands of a changing civilization.

2. The Sharing of Control
The alumni are coming to be more and more the source from which trustees are selected. The present

function, however, is that of example, foreign languages.

Investigation of the actual use

which students make of the required

reading knowledge of a foreign language, both in college and in later life.

The relative cost of maintaining a series of smaller, during college, connection with superior senior high schools, and the maintaining of the same instruction at a central university.

What aspects of a vocation are best taught in a college and what best taught in the vocation itself (apprenticeship)?

A study of variations in time required by students to earn a credit hour in (a) the several courses and departments of a given college and (b) a group of colleges.

The relation between the number of times a class meets per week and the time required to earn a credit hour.

A statistical study of marks given by teachers, including:

(a) Distribution by teacher, department and school.

(b) Comparison of marks in various subjects with other criteria of ability, such as tests, vocational success, or part taken in worthy, non-vocational enterprises.

(c) Relation between marks and withdrawal from college.

Experimentation with the development and use of the more objective forms of tests and examinations.

Experimentation with substituting for grades and credits in individual subjects in the senior college, single comprehensive examination over the whole field of concentration.

Continued experimentation with the honor system.

"Moreover," he continues, "a series of correlation studies is needed to check up such claims as:

(a) Mathematics gives training in such traits as exactness, straight thinking, respect for truth and the like.

(b) A foreign language is only medium for correct understanding and use of the English language.

(c) Five-hour courses for a quarter are suited to three-hour courses for a semester.

(d) Students who fail courses in college are not of such sort as to profit by college education.

(e) Teachers' marks—even as subjective as they are—are a fair measure of student work.

Other items of needed research into

SCHOOLS—European

STANMORE SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS

Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, England

(Founded 1848)

Good education and happy school-life.

PRINCIPAL: Miss Winifred M. Smith, B. A., Lond.

First class education, boys prepared for the Public Schools, Army, Navy, etc.

Boys prepared for Dartmouth.

Headmaster: H. ERNEST EVANS, LL.D.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE

WEYBRIDGE

SURREY, ENGLAND

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Modern education. Usual exams. Hockey, tennis, net-ball.

The Misses Dunstan and Miss Hardy

CLEAR VIEW SCHOOL

264 South Norwood Hill,

London, S. E. 25, England

First Class Modern Education for Girls.

Boarding and Day Scholars received.

For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Malin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

THE PRINCIPAL
Tel. Sydenham 3666

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

MISS CRAWFORD (Principal)

The Administrator's View of the Alumni

Northampton, Mass.
Special Correspondence

SHOULD the alumni control the school? President William Allan Neilson of Smith gives an answer in the new Manual of Alumni Work which is just off the press. He says:

"Some degree of dissatisfaction with the management of our universities and colleges is natural and probably desirable. The academic community more than the political, social or industrial community, is liable to be critical and to demand changes in conditions and in the developments in scholarship and science which originate within itself. It needs to be stimulated to frequent reconsideration of its adequacy from without."

The present state of dissatisfaction is resulting in a demand for a change in the seat of control. It is assumed that in the past control has lain in the hands of trustees or governing corporations or regents, and there is a strong movement in the direction of control by alumni for the same reason that the president is against the autonomy of the

student body. The pupil is set down and also, there is a limit to the number of persons the administration and the faculty can educate for this purpose.

The frequently changing officers and committees of alumni organizations cannot be adequately equipped during their term of office for sharing in the real control of the institution, but they can be used, as I have said, in supplying information. Some mercy ought to be shown to deans and presidents in restricting the number of persons they are asked annually to keep informed on the activities of the institution.

2. The Supplementing of Resources

The needs of educational institutions for additional resources are never satisfied, and so long as educational progress continues, never likely to be satisfied.

The ultimate goal is the maximum service to each individual student, and this is an expensive ideal from which the vast numbers now seeking a college education are far removed.

The most serious lack in our academic organization is that of a person or a group who will be expert and mainly occupied in the consideration of educational policy. The trustees are usually laymen with many outside interests and are expected to be educated experts.

The faculty consists of specialists, each enthusiastic for his own advancement and seldom intelligently interested in educational problems.

The alumni, like the trustees, are mainly laymen with predominant outside interests, and cannot be well enough informed on the affairs of the college to be intrusted with the main control.

Such are the factors in the academic situation, and our present concern is with the maintenance of the relations of the last two, faculty and students, so possible to the solution of our difficulties.

3. The Representing of the College in the Community

This is primarily a matter of noblesse oblige. The college has a right to demand that its graduates should figure prominently in the community.

There can be no question as to what alumni organizations should work for. As organizations they are independent of the institution, but individuals are responsible for notorious cases of debauching of both scholarship and athletics. But the organizations are capable of more energetic measures for holding up the standards of faculty and character at which our founders aimed.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of the American college.

Such, I believe, are among the more important functions of the alumnus as such. Others, perhaps equally valuable, hardly need to be insisted on. The spirit of loyalty, appreciation, the readiness to acknowledge the right when it involves the demolition of established landmarks, the encouragement to devoted service which every faculty receives as the alumnus return annually for commencement, are among the lasting glories of

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Some Post-Season Music in New York

By WINTHROP F. TRYON

New York, May 17

BENIAMINO GIGLI, the tenor, appearing at a recital arranged by Ernesto de Curtis at the Town Hall on the evening of May 14, impressed me as having remarkable talent for the comic. He has usually sung at the opera such tragic parts, he surprised me with his gayety at the recital. Never having seen him before except in a romantic costume of some sort, perhaps with his features obscured by a cavalier's hat and his figure more or less hidden in the folds of a cloak, I was scarcely to be persuaded that the man in evening clothes standing in front of the piano was he. And then, he has always assumed such dignity in his stage characters, whereas on this occasion he was the comedian right through.

Not that the songs which he presented—compositions, all of them, by Mr. de Curtis—were on the humorous order. For everything but an encore or two was a serious piece. But his approach to the house was altogether that of the performer who is out to make us laugh. Very Italian music Mr. de Curtis composes, songs in the manner, say, of Mascagni's arias. With much warmth and opulence of tone the tenor sang those which I had the pleasure of hearing. It was an Italian evening, and the artist let his voice go, so he could hardly be imagined doing, had the audience been one of ordinary New York temper. Another interpreter of Mr. de Curtis's songs whom I heard was Miss Caterina Gobbi, soprano. The composer played the accompaniments.

Miss Mildred Dilling, the harpist, appeared at the assembly room of the Cosmopolitan Club at a concert for the benefit of the Serbian Educational Committee on the evening of May 14, in association with Grace Kerns, soprano, and Carolyn Beebe, pianist. What particularly interested me was listening to the harp now with voice and now with piano. What a beautiful effect, when soprano tones sound from amidst an accompaniment of harp tones! No loss of power in the low notes of the voice and no exaggerated brilliance in the high ones, as so often happens in the case of a piano accompaniment. But we may not expect the harp to replace the piano right away. In fact, the harp itself wants the piano as a supporting instrument at times. That is how it seemed to me, at any rate, listening to Miss Dilling and Miss Beebe, playing a dance caprice by H. René, written originally, I believe, for harp and orchestra and arranged for harp and piano.

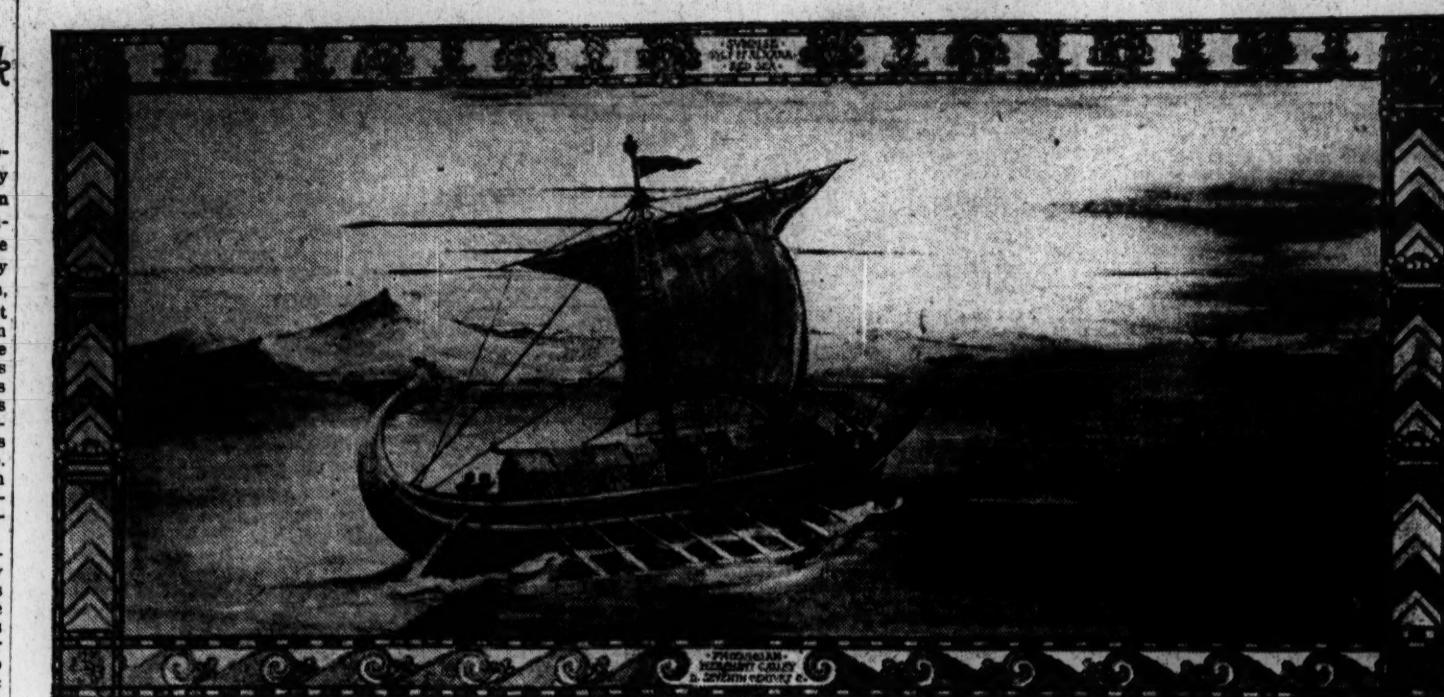
The Harvard University Orchestra, Walter Piston, conductor, gave a concert in "Eolian" Hall on the evening of May 16, a considerable part of which I heard. An assisting artist was Joseph Lautner, tenor, who proved to be a singer of excellent voice and fine schooling and to know a good deal about how airs by such composers as Purcell, Bach and Handel ought to be performed. Another singer having a share in the program was Mme. Anita Atwater, soprano, who distinguished herself in the presentation of two Chilean folksongs. "La Blanca Luna" and "Pues sera le mejor" were the titles, and I recommend them to the notice of singers who have a presentable Spanish pronunciation. A piece rich in color, clear in structure, graceful in style and individual in thematic matter and in harmonic treatment which the orchestra played was Ballantine's "By a Lake in Russia."

A Transformed "Faust" at the Moscow Opera

MOSCOW, April 23 (Special Correspondence)—The most striking event of the Moscow opera season is the new production of "Faust" that is now being given at the Bolshoi Theater, or State Opera House. The opera has been transformed by the rich and daring imagination of the Russian stage directors and decorative artists. New life has been breathed into every act; and those aspects of the Faust legend which are ignored or neglected in the conventional presentations of God's opera are given vivid representation on the Moscow stage.

The setting for every act is overwhelming in its splendor. The resources of modernist art are called in to reinforce the ordinary devices of rich costuming and eloquent posturing. The Soldiers' Chorus, instead of being presented by a small band of returning soldiers, here assumes the form of a vast triumphant procession, with a host of varied medieval banners and symbolic devices. The scene of Marguerite's prayer is also exotic and original to the last degree.

Mephistopheles is interpreted in an original and interesting manner. He is not the swaggering, strutting, bravo of the ordinary "Faust" performance. His character is much more subtle. His most frequent position is that of



Phoenician Merchant Galley, Painted by Paul Farnham

a crouching figure at one side of the stage.

The whole opera seemed to assume a new significance in a setting that recalled the gorgeous fairy operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff.

A Five-Inch Shelf of Recent Books

The Log of a Forty-Niner, by Richard L. Hale (Boston: B. J. Brimmer Company, \$4) is the diary of a boy who sailed from Newburyport, Mass., in 1849, on the little brig General Worth, round the Horn, up the coast of South America to San Francisco, to seek a fortune in gold. The most amusing adventure of the voyage of 159 days was the exploration of Robinson Crusoe's island. The description of San Francisco Bay gives one of many vivid pictures. Then follow unsuccessful mining days and lumbering in Oregon, with a description of Portland in 1852. Hale goes down to Callao for the winter, fails to find a ship sailing north, so goes for one season to get a cargo of guano at the Chinches, a most unpleasant business. Still finding no ship sailing north, he is forced to ship on a vessel bound for home—the only gold he brought back with him, he records with half a sigh, is half a bag of experience.

The Long Walk of Samba Diomé, by Jerome and Jean Tharaud, translated by Willis Stell (New York: Duffield & Co., \$1.75), begins in one of the villages of French Colonial Senegal in West Africa. Samba, a native, sets out for the far away country of the Tonkines, to bring back a small inheritance of cattle left him by his uncle. On the way, a tribe whose customs and language are strange to him seize him to make up their village quota for the World War. For three years Samba sees service with the blacks in France. The confusion of these aliens concerning this war of the Tonkines, as they called the French, their inability to understand what it was all about, is vividly portrayed. To Samba it is but a part of his long walk. Released from the service, in all simplicity he turns back to continue his interrupted walk, although he wears medals and possesses a pension worth many times the value of the cattle. While the story of his army experiences is most striking, the main story is that of the Senegalese jungles, villages and peoples.

The Garden of Peril, by Cynthia Stockley (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50) is scarcely more than a novelette in length. The scene is laid in Rhodesia, with the action limited to few characters. The title has a meaning that looks two ways. Peril Kelly is the heroine of the story and her garden is the Garden of Peril in which were plants some of which "held themselves royalty, wearing their radiant fruit like jewels." The one that became the "Peril" of the romance was "a proud graceful plant with glossy leaves, and berries like bright pendant rubies." Cynthia Stockley tells a story well and usually furnishes an especially fresh plot. This one, however, is disturbingly reminiscent of Robert Hichens' "Bel-ladonna."

The Joyous Adventurer, by Ada Barnett (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2) is a successful attempt to look beyond the boundaries of the familiar into the region of things felt rather than seen; to strip pretense from our conventional life and reach fundamentals. A semihermit professor finds a babe lying in a forest

RESTAURANTS

DETROIT, MICH.

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers

7617-7621 Woodward Avenue

Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

DENVER

Hoff-Schroeder's

"Denver's Greatest Cafeteria"

From Our Farm to You

1545-47 WELTON STREET

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75
and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

PORTLAND, ORE.

Henry Thiele CATERER

Sovereign Hotel Broadway at Madison Phone Main 6883

POPULAR PRICES BROADWAY

and STARK

Knickerbocker

Grey Cottage Tea House

Luncheon 11:30 to 2, Afternoon Tea, Dinner 5:30 to 7:30
267 Broadway, between Madison and Jefferson
Main 3601

RESTAURANTS

PDX

TAXI SERVICE

PORTLAND, ORE.

BLACK AND WHITE TAXIS

Why Pay More? Please tell the driver you saw our ad in The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, OREGON

RESTAURANTS

DETROIT, MICH.

BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers

7617-7621 Woodward Avenue

Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

DENVER

Hoff-Schroeder's

"Denver's Greatest Cafeteria"

From Our Farm to You

1545-47 WELTON STREET

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5733

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

De Olde English Restaurant

14 East 44th Street

Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service

Dinner—À la Carte Throughout Day

Luncheon 50
Dinner 75

and à la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

The Royal Scottish Academy

Edinburgh, May 3
Special Correspondence
ON APRIL 19 the ninety-eighth annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened its doors to the public, and since then many students and lovers of art have visited the show. The hanging committee have to be congratulated on the result of their work, for the general effect of the rooms is harmonious.

To say that it is a distinctive exhibition or typical of Scottish art would be incorrect, for although a large proportion of the works are contributed by Scotsmen, yet, taken as a whole, these exhibits are not of their best. The exhibition, although made up mainly of less important works than usual, has some exhibits of outstanding merit which add interest and importance to the show; but one is forced to the conclusion that the majority of those represented are going through a period of waiting for the revelation of the vision beautiful to open for them.

Of portraits there is a considerable number, few, however, of great distinction, except such as the charming portrait of Mrs. Blackie by P. A. de Lazio, which is both elegant and distinctive in treatment, the soft gray of the dress and the creamy white of the lace shawl being repeated in the beautiful painting of the cloudy white hair. The "Portrait of a Gentleman," by Fiddes Watt, shows great characterization, and the warm brown tones of this composition seem to say in another way what the expressive painting of the face tells of combined geniality and humor. In his portrait of Lord Ashmore the individuality of the sitter is admirably caught.

Self-Portrait by Rothenschild

Professor W. Rothenstiel of the Royal College of Art, London, is represented by a self-portrait, a forceful and skillful piece of painting, wherein he shows it is possible for a raincoat, green waistcoat, and felt hat to lend themselves to the making of an interesting picture. Sir John Lavery's picture of Pavlova can hardly be described as a portrait, although it recalls admirably the great dancer and her grace and rhythm of movement.

Another portrait in the same room by David Allison, of Dr. Pittendrigh McGillivray, LL.D., is deserving of attention. The robes of the sitter lend a decidedly Roman character to the picture and recall the Titian period. Glyn W. Philpot has one example of his art in the strongly conceived and executed portrait of Sir Ludovic Grant, lately regius professor of public law in the University of Edinburgh. Of S. J. Pepple there is a small example in the vigorously painted head of a woman.

In the first of the fine rooms of the Academy we found some delightful canvases portraying pure landscape, and with pleasure we turn to the Corsican picture of James Paterson, "Autumn Morning, Evian." It has been made the center picture of the principal wall, for although small in size it is large in treatment and seems to send out a glow of warmth so gracious and lovely is the color of the trees and sun-lighted white houses of the Corsican village, while the deep blue of the distant mountains, acting as a contrast, accentuates the golden foreground.

On an adjacent wall hang two beautiful landscapes from the brush of George Houston. The "Spring" is full of delicious freshness, golden gorse and glistening river-flow, the mist rising reluctantly from the distant hills, as the reawakening of nature's activities forces late winter to retreat before the increasing light. "Near Dally" is another satisfying canvas, "Field Life" by D. Forrester Wilson, is a beautiful picture in which tone and technique could not be better manipulated. The absence of action, or the arrested action, giving a curious feeling of expectancy. The white horse and the kneeling woman in the foreground and the workers in the background all appear to have suddenly ceased work, and we wonder why.

Robert's "Dock Gates"

Almost alongside hangs the much-discussed "Dock Gates" by W. Roberts, curious and reminiscent of an old German woodcut. Although the picture is the last thing in cubism, yet it has a certain rhythm and the proportions are good; but the figures, when you find them, are not intended to be anything but metallic and mechanical, and so we leave them to explain themselves.

One of the pleasures in this exhibition is the collection of loan pictures, one of which, "The Pilgrimage," by Professor A. Legros, is a beautiful example of his work. It was painted in 1871 and shows how thoroughly Legros was an artist, both in his keen perception of the salient beauty points in the subject he depicts and in his ability to express them. The simple devotion of these Breton peasant women in varying degrees is depicted in face and action. Legros' painstaking accuracy in detail shows that he recognized that there is nothing too small to be valued and combined in the making of a perfect whole.

The works on view of Robert Alexander are fine examples of this well-known academic painter. The largest of them, "Watching and Waiting," has a harmony, delicacy of tone, and dignity of execution, very typical of Alexander's work. "Durham," by W. Y. MacGregor, a loan from the Corporation of Glasgow, is one of the best examples of his art. "Lot's Wife," by J. B. Soutar, and D. Y. Cameron's "Temple of Venus, Rome," are well worth studying.

There are many excellent pieces of still life and flower pictures. Among these we would mention Stuart Park's

"Azaleas," Anne D. Muir's "Spring Flowers," and Bessie Young's still life group, "The Copper Pot."

The sculpture in the vestibule of the Academy has a variety of subjects among the 76 catalogued. The majority are small statuettes. One of the more important works is that of Prof. Derwent Wood, "Abundance," in which the building up is so rhythmic and the modeling technically so accomplished as to arrest and satisfy the eye. The bust by W. Reid Dick of Lady Caroline Paget is full of delightful feeling and the modeling is excellent. Another portrait bust by Kate Campbell Muirhead of the principal of Edinburgh University, Sir Alfred Ewing, is a pleasant character study.

"The Dance" is a statuette by George W. Salvesen, which has just been awarded half of the Guthrie prize given to the best exhibit of the younger artists. It is expressive of action, spontaneity, poise, and grace.

The woman's figure expresses this most strongly, while the stability in the man's figure gives the quietness needed to complete the rhythm.

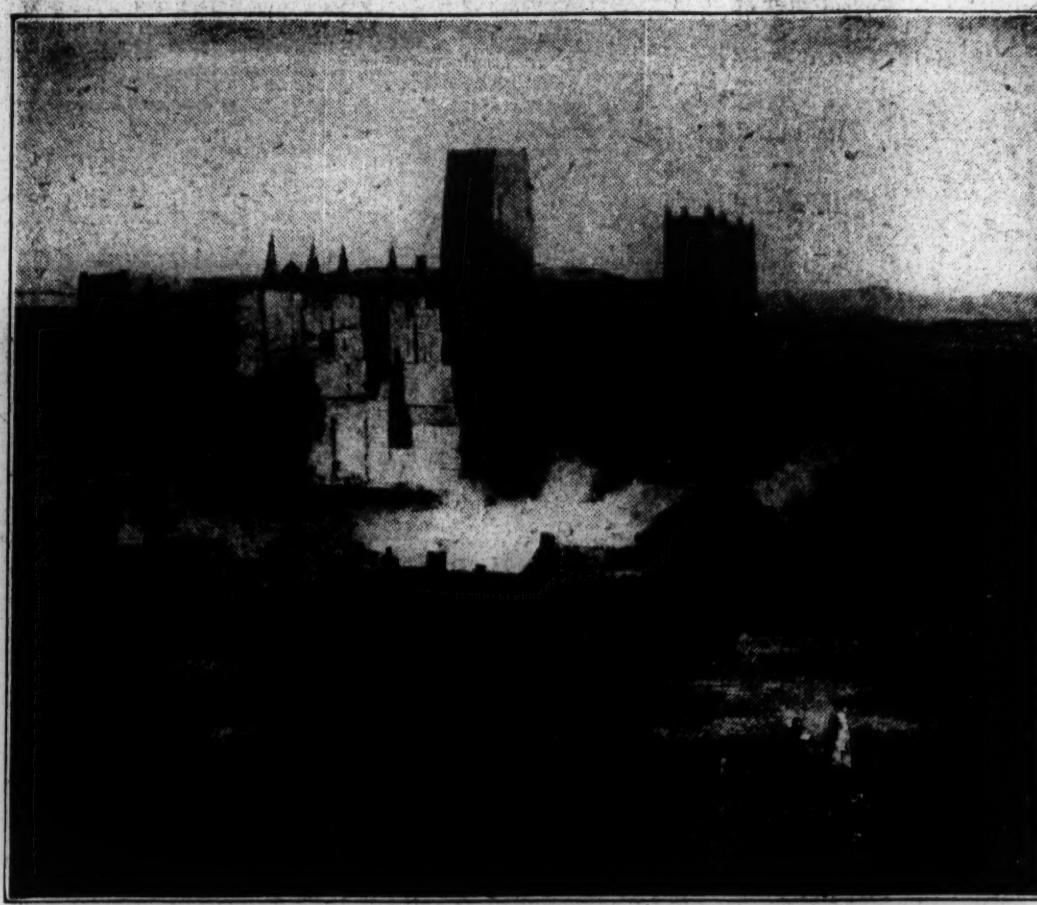
"Cain," by Allan G. Wyon, is expressive of the abandonment of remorse.

"Little Betty," by Benno Schotz, is a charming little head delicately modeled.

In the water color section there are many delightful drawings by such as Edwin Alexander, Katherine Cameron, Alexander Paterson, and an excellent example of James Cadellhead in "The Moon of Dinnit."

The exhibition numbers in all 680 exhibits. Among them there is much to admire and study; and if it is not so throughout it all, we have to look forward to the centenary when, no doubt, we shall see something of a new awakening.

E. H. A.



"Durham, Evening." From Painting by W. Y. MacGregor

Art and Our Problems of Today

II
By GERRIT A. BENEKER

[The second half of an address delivered at the thirtieth annual meeting of the Western Arts Association, Dayton, O., May 9, 1924. The first half appeared in these columns on May 12.]

ART has ever been the hand-maid of two most important phases of life—of religion and of industry. In fact art and religion were originally the same, and that which primitive man formed with his own hands was indeed industry and at the same time art. Therefore, art is, at least I believe it to be, the synthetic force, the liaison officer, the diplomat, to bring about a better understanding of our many problems which have evolved in the separation of ethics and techniques.

Our problems are many. We think them economic, political, social, but these problems spring from what we believe and from what we do, from religion and from industry. Surely these two problems are with us today and universal—world wide.

The Carpenter of Nazareth was the greatest teacher of the art of living who ever lived. What he taught has lived nearly 2000 years, and will continue to lead mankind onward and upward for ages to come. As a teacher he was an artist, for in parables he went to nature for his inspiration. We may paint such convincing pictures and poems with nature as our inspiration that mankind may feel the infinite. And if all nature we created for man, she is not man more than nature. At least, man may conquer nature and make it serve him. Therefore, let us take man as well as nature for our inspiration. Paint pictures of him as we find him at his daily work; through art interpret him to himself, to his work, to his fellow men. For picture is a universal language, and with some 70 per cent of our impressions passing through our eyes, let us realize that the power lies with us artists to stimulate craftsmanship, pride in work well done, character building, self-respect, faith, hope, and understanding.

In applying art to industry we have appealed only to two phases, the physical and mental, forgetting all about the third phase, which is the most important of all. Hardly an article exists today, made by man, but what first had to be designed before it could be made. We are constantly thinking of this physical application of art to industry, and it is well that we strive to obtain better designs. As to the mental phase, we again apply art in the advertising and selling of these articles, and by so doing we visualize for man the complete articles, of which he usually makes only a single part. But, why spend all this time, effort and money in applying art to these two phases of industry, so long as there come times repeatedly when man refuses to make them or is locked out by his employer to hold up the market, or driven to work from sheer necessity of livelihood gives 30 per cent. 50

per cent, 70 per cent efficiency, or if economic conditions arise which throw him out of employment, diminishing his purchasing power, so that he cannot buy those articles made by his fellow man?

We have not applied art to the most important phase of all in industry to the spiritual side. Let us pause to consider what kind of pictures and other forms of art are constantly before the eyes of the people—influencing them until instincts, impulses and thoughts find expression in corresponding human behavior.

Advertising is just beginning to change its policy. Instead of talking about things, we are beginning to create public opinion about the ideals of service, building institutional character and promoting education. If we can "sell" our material creations on pictures, is it not just as reasonable to "sell" qualities? Then why not, in the terms of the salesman, "sell" all the good there is in man, to himself and to his fellow men? "Sell" men to men, in the shop and mill, in the community, in the nation, and it would be just as possible to "sell" nations to nations internationally.

Economically what is capital but the excess of labor? Who produces wages, salaries, and dividends?—labor. Who owns the industry today? In former times the worker owned his tools, but if man is to be liberated from toil and labor by the mere pushing of a button which will turn on the power, greater tools are necessary and these are too costly for the workers in industry alone to own. Ownership is coming more and more into the hands of the public, which is also the consumer, so it becomes necessary to "sell" the workman to the public, of which the workman is himself a part.

Stockholders are supposed to elect the directors of industry and the board of directors appoints management which holds its position just so long as it produces dividends to ownership and no longer. But, who produces dividends? Since labor produces dividends then, should not management's first responsibility be to labor? Is not the responsibility of each and all of us first to humanity instead of to money and our material creation? Why, then, should not the creators of dividends have representation on the board of directors of the organization of which they are part and have something to say about the appointment of management? In fact I believe that the board of directors of the future will

be composed of representatives from ownership, from labor, from management, and from the public. "Ownership and property rights must be commensurate with active responsibility and obligation," says R. H. Tawney in his "Acquisitive Society." If these changes are to work for the good of all, then mankind must become morally and intellectually fit to assume this responsibility and art renewed, finding its inspiration in manhood will show the way.

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative influences of our daily environment.

The problem of the future and even of the present is, "How to occupy our leisure time?" The records of our juvenile courts show that the young offenders come from communities where there are no playgrounds. The

time we may learn to occupy our leisure time not only by reading better literature, seeing better pictures, better designs, better drama, and by hearing better music, but also in finding some form of art in which we may express ourselves, by writing our own poems, by painting our own pictures, designing our own clothes, by mastering some musical instrument, by cultivating our own gardens, and decorating our own homes, human beings will behave better. The desire to want to do better things may be stimulated

If man cannot express himself in the job, and the technique of all life is becoming more and more automatic every day, then he must make the job serve him to express himself in his home and in his community. But what is home? What are our communities? Two-family houses built by the cheapest labor obtainable, crowded together on 40-foot lots, architecture of the worst; these conditions breed discontent and unrest. Instead of declaring stock-dividends management might better invest the surplus in developing communities artistically planned wherein each family may own its home with ground about it. Here again, art, architecture, and craftsmanship will play their part.

The tendency in industry will ever be to reduce the number of working hours per day. If we all used common sense and acquired only the necessities and comforts of life we could produce enough for all mankind if we worked six hours a day. Steinmetz even talked of a four-hour day; but such a state of affairs would be a crime today considering the negative

STOCKS DECLINE UNDER PRESSURE OF BEAR SELLING

New Low Records for the Year
Made by Industrials—
Steels Weak

Renewal of selling pressure against the steel shares imparted a reactionary tone to opening prices in today's New York stock market. United States Steel dropped its price to \$6, and most of the stocks declined fractionally.

Willys Overland preferred also yielded a point to 86, while American Can, Marine preferred and Congoleum registered small recessions. Congoleum touched a new 1924 low at 32%.

Selling pressure became more acute as trading progressed, additional 1924 lows having been established by Anaconda Copper, which fell to 31%, and Timken Roller Bearing at 31%.

Yellow Cab and Virginia Carolina Chemical each extended their losses to 2 points, while Republic Steel, Davison Chemical and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe were added to the list of stocks to lose a point or more.

Not only did the ability of the Administration leaders to gather sufficient votes to sustain the President's veto of the soldier bonus bill is believed by some brokers to have inspired some of the selling.

Foreign exchanges opened lower.
Market is Spotty

The morning market presented a spotty appearance. Some of the pivotal shares, such as United States Steel and Baldwin, improved on short covering, but the general industrial and commercial reactionary with selling pressure concentrated on motor accessory, textile, leather, and copper shares, several of which sold at their lowest prices of the year.

Several individual points of strength developed in the group, notably Omaha, which advanced 2 points; Chicago & Northwest, up 1%. Brokers' loans continued to decline, the present total being estimated at \$1,300,000,000 or \$20,000,000 less than of month ago, and the lowest since April 30, 1922, when the total was \$1,250,000,000. Call money opened at 3 per cent.

Bonds Are Quiet

Doubt that enough votes could be mustered in the Senate to sustain the President's veto of the Bonus Bill contributed to continuation of Liberty bonds in today's early trading and diverted most of the investment buying into the high grade railroad list.

Speculative activity was at a low ebb, and changes for the most part were fractional, except where price movements were influenced by special developments. The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway to sell a new \$1,000,000 bond issue was reflected in an advance in the road's 6 per cent bonds.

Standard Gas convertible 6½s moved briskly after publication of a favorable statement. Erie, St. Paul, and other speculative rail mortgages encountered selling pressure, while a number of industrial issues declined with the reaction in stock prices.

BUSINESS LEVEL IS ABOVE THAT OF LAST FALL

Harvard Economic Service says: Conditions at the middle of May do not show any marked change from a month ago. Business, though uneven, is on a level well above that of last fall, wages are high, and unemployment is largely confined to industries which have been in weak position for a year or more.

The evidence indicates that business is not now facing a period of general depression; and we believe that barring the projection of unusual and disturbing issues into the presidential election or a failure of the present plans to solve the separation problem, business should continue in at least normal volume during the remainder of the year. This means, for the manufacturing industry as a whole, about 75-80 per cent of capacity.

The business community is now extremely sensitive to changes in the political outlook, however, and political developments foreign as well as domestic may react unfavorably upon a business situation which, taken as a whole, is economically sound.

CHICAGO CORN PRICES STRONGER

CHICAGO, May 19.—Unfavorable weather for planting corn lifted the corn market today, and indirectly strengthened wheat prices.

Corn opening prices, which ranged from 30 to 32½ cents a bushel at the start of the marketing season, finished at 34 higher with July 76¢ at 76¢, were followed by moderate gains.

Wheat, after opening unchanged to 14 higher, July 1, 6½% at 6½, and September 1, 07 at 10½, sagged a little, then steadied at a slight advance.

Wheat, after opening unchanged to 14 higher, July 1, 6½% at 6½, and September 1, 07 at 10½, sagged a little, then steadied at a slight advance.

Wheat, after opening unchanged to 14 higher, July 1, 6½% at 6½, and September 1, 07 at 10½, sagged a little, then steadied at a slight advance.

Higher quotations on hogs led to a trifling advance in the provision market.

ASSOCIATED OIL REPORTS FOR YEAR

The report of the Associated Oil Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, has been issued. The income account was published March 20, and showed net income of \$5,950,682, equal to \$2.65 a share (\$2.50 par value) on the \$56,000,000 capital stock, compared with net income of \$4,961,686, or \$10.54 a share (\$100 par) on the \$39,755,724 capital stock in the 1922 year.

Current assets at Dec. 31, 1923, were \$33,373,577, and current liabilities \$24,638, leaving net working capital of \$24,332,939, compared with net working capital of \$8,034,000 Dec. 31, 1922.

LOCOMOTIVES REPAIRED INCREASE

The total yards of the railroad that had 11,440 locomotives in need of repair on May 1, 1923, decreased by 704 since April 15, 1923. The American Railway Association reports. In the first half of April, 2,691 were repaired and turned out to ships, an increase of 855 compared with the first half of that month.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILLS

The financial district is expecting difficulties in the American Rolling Mills Company to develop, stockholders' interest 5 per cent on the common stock at their meeting May 27. Present plans, it is said, are to distribute the recent increase of \$10,000,000 on the authorized issue, \$2,000,000 in 3 per cent annual installments.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 19.—In the financial district it is believed general uncertainty will overhang the foreign exchange market until further. The French franc is clearer and a successor to M. Poincaré is chosen. The knowledge that measures for supporting the French franc are to be continued also adds an artificial appearance to foreign exchanges as a whole.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Open High Low Mar 19 Mar 17

Air Reduc. 74 1/2 74 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2

Airline Indus. 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Allis Ch. D. 72 1/2 72 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

Am Ag Ch pf. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Am Beet Sug. 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2

Am Can. 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2 100 1/2

Am Ch. L. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2

Am Chain A. 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2

Am Express. 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2 94 1/2

Am Ind. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

Am Int'l. 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

Am La Fr. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Am Lineas. 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2

Am Lina pf. 23 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

Am Linen. 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2

Am Mfg. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Am Smelting. 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2

Am Steel pf. 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2 99 1/2

Am Sugar. 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2 42 1/2

Am T & T. 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2

Am Works. 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2

Am Woolen. 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2

Am Zinc. 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Anaconda. 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2

Atl Coast L. 100 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2 102 1/2

Atl Fruit Co. 13 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Atl G & W. 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Atl Indus. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Atl Refin. 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2 106 1/2

Balt & Ohio. 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

Beth Steel. 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2

Beth St. 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Beth Fish. 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

Brown Shoe. 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2

Buttle Corp. 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

Cal Per. 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2

Cal & Hecla. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2

Cal Leather. 149 1/2 149 1/2 149 1/2 149 1/2

Carb. & Carbon. 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Carb. & Steel. 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. & W. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2

Carb. &

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

Oakland
*(Continued)*DOWDLE
PRINTING and
RUBBER STAMPS

Phone Oakland 2729

1415 Jefferson St., Oakland, Cal.

Cozzens-Ball, Inc.
AUTHORIZED DEALERSFord and Lincoln cars
4800 San Pablo Ave.-Piedmont

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Rollin Motor Cars

A. L. McMEANS

4 Wheel Brakes Balloon Tires
The Maximum of Safety

3084 Broadway Oakland, Calif.

HUSING BROTHERS
importersMeat Poultry Fish Groceries
Fruits Delicatessen
QUALITY AND SERVICE

318 16th St. Phones: Lakeside 525 and 526

Palo Alto

FRAZER & CO.
FASHION'S CENTERAlways featuring That Which is New in
Ladies' Apparel and
Accessories

Agents for KNOX HATS and

FASHION PARK CLOTHES for Men

THE BANK
OF
PALO ALTO

Palo Alto Furniture Co.

Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves

Phone 12 800 University Ave.

MENDENHALL CO.
DRY GOODS
House Furnishing Goods
Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery

THE SEQUOIA BOOK SHOP

Books Stationery

Phone 1441 525 Emerson Street

BLINDCRAFT BROOMS
Free Delivery Vacuum Cleaners for RentHARRY STILLSON
285 Hamilton Ave.EARL & CO., GROCERS
Known as the house of
QUALITY, PROGRESS and ACCOMMODATION

Palo Alto, Cal.

PENINSULA CREAMERY
Ice Cream Dairy Products

OPPOSITES POSTOFFICE PHONE F. A. 652

STANFORD WATCH SHOP
887 Emerson StreetPALO ALTO MARKET
Fancy Meats

Phone 821 884 University Ave.

Vogue and Meadowbrook Hats at
M. R. S. McCOY'S.

887 University Avenue

Piedmont

"My Business is Picking Up"
CLEANING AND DYEING

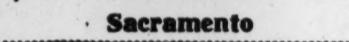
Try Hewitt's Mending Bureau

PHONE PIEDMONT 1082

Sacramento

Weinstock, Lubin & Co.

"The Fashion Center"

72 STORES
UNDER ONE ROOF Dry Cleaning Co.

Equipped to handle your most expensive

garments

8020 S Street, Sacramento

Phone: Capital 14

ROY S. POST

1017 9th Street Phone Main 60

I. O. O. F. Building Sacramento Calif.

WALL PAPER, PAINTS
AND VARNISHES

Interior and Exterior Painting and

Decorating

Oak Park Furniture Co.

Complete House Furnishers

887 28th Sacramento, Cal.

Main 7709 We Call and Deliver

MORLEY'S CLEANING AND

DYE WORKS

1405 32nd Street

We would appreciate the opportunity of sup-

plying your needs in social and commercial

stationery.

WAHL STATIONERY CO.

MAIN 378 Everything for the Office

Office Phone Main 385 Res. Phone Capital 211-1

WESTERN TRANSFER CO.

Furniture Moved

920 NINTH STREET

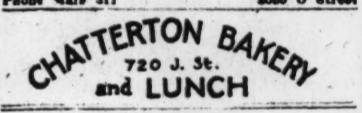
Anna Rushing

812 J Street, Sacramento. Phone Main 480

DISTINCTIVE

Clothes for Women and Young Girls

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento
*(Continued)*CHAS. P. NATHAN
AND SONS
Everything to Wear
FOR
Men, Women and
Children
Cor. 8th & L Sts.
SHOES FOR MEN
and WOMEN
Hotel Land 924 K St.
"Buy it With Flowers"
Phone Main 614 907 E STREET
Cantilever Shoe Shop
Exclusive Agents for
Sacramento
208 OCHSNER BUILDING
Take Elevator to 2nd Floor
Main 287—Send for BookletCHAS. J. HEESEMAN
Good Clothes
619 K Street SacramentoMASON'S
STEAM LAUNDRY
MRS. FRED MASON, Proprietress
Phone Main 511 3000 O Street
720 J. St.
and LUNCH
San AnselmoSAN ANSELMO BAZAAR
STATIONERY, SCHOOL SUPPLIES
ICE CREAM AND CANDIES
Phone S. A. 241-W

San Francisco

INDESTRUCTO
Insured Trunks, \$88.50 up
Exclusive Agency
A. & J. LEVIN
8 San Francisco Stores:
204 Market St., opp. Egyptian
825 Market St., 1805 Fillmore
Hand Bags, Leather GoodsDE PUE
WAREHOUSES
A. O. WORTHINGTON
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr
Merchants' Exchange Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
MINOR'S
HABERDASHERY
830 Market Street, San FranciscoWm. F. Asmussen, Jeweler
807 Howard Bldg., Cor. Post and Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
NUTTER 3539
See advertisement in San Francisco
Display Section of this issue.
Grocery and
Delicatessen
Fancy Imported and Domestic
Specialties
871 Butter St. Tel. Grayside 337
SAN FRANCISCOPUBLIC ACCOUNTANT—AUDITORS
AUDITS—SYSTEMS—STATEMENTS
SUPERVISION OF SMALL ACCOUNTS
EDWARD H. BELL
411 O'Farrell St. Prospect 500
San Francisco
1405 Broadway
Phone Becker 2006F. J. YOUNG, REALTOR
100 Montgomery St. Suite 204B
City and County Properties
All Kinds of InsuranceJOSEPH'S
Florists
233 Grant Avenue, San FranciscoSEE SAN FRANCISCO BY AUTO
GOLDEN GATE SIGHTSEEING CO.
Personally conducted auto trips
GRAND HOTEL 87 TAYLOR ST.PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Manuscripts a Specialty
HAZEL ASMUSSEN
807 Howard Bldg., Cor. Post and Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
Butter 2339Hardwood Floors Cleaned, Polished and Laid
Old Woods Reused
ELECTRIC SANDING MACHINES
Frank. 3413 A. A. DERRICKSON—Prop. 7714C. D. GILPIN
will call and explain one of the best and
cheapest ways to have your clothes laundered
MONROE LAUNDRY 707
2640 18th Street Phone Market 61AMY HARRIETT'S HAT BOX
Smart Millinery
801 Jones St. Apt. 105 Tel. Frank 6098INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE
Fire Plate Glass Auto Elevator Marine etc
YOUNG & PARKER
1919 Kehl Bldg. Phone Butter 2604

DISTINCTIVE

Clothes for Women and Young Girls

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco
(Continued)
Established 1854
Post at Kearny
SAN FRANCISCOSOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
KNAPP-FELT HATS
HURLEY SHOES
SMART HABERDASHERYCITY COAL
COMPANY
100 Brennan Street Douglas 4620King, Knight, Richmond
American Block, Cerritos Anthracite
Our Standard Brands
BRANCH YARD

4845 Geary Street Douglas 4620

Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk
\$39.75All round edges, shoe box,
locking bar, cretino lined.
A noteworthy value.
708 Market St. San Francisco
Exclusive Hartman Trunk Agency
Charge Accounts InvitedL. D. MCLEAN CO.
GROCERS
1158 Sutter St. and 60 Geary St.Telephone
"Prospect One"
"Valencia 3220
Distinctive
Dressmaking

3035 BROADWAY, SAN FRANCISCO

"Quality First"
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
MARKET 1731

Finest Work on Shirts and Collars


DIAMOND
LAUNDRY
QUALITY-SERVICE
3540 18th St. Tel. Market #1JAMES H. ROTHROCK
Lawyer
Mining Exchange Bldg. Tel. M. 2728COX BROS.
SHOE CO.
26 N. Taylor St.ELITE
QUALITY—SERVICE
1719 E. 8th Ave.

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

The International Trust
Company
MEMBERS
1719 E. 8th Ave.ROBERT T. SHAW CO.
Upholstering and Draperies
in All Their Branches
ESTIMATES FREE1451 Court Place
Phone Ch. 7575EASTMAN'S
KODAKS
and FILMS
FORD'S, 1029 18th Street
Develop Film, 10 Roll
Kodak Catalogue Mailed FreeTHE PERINI BROS. CO.
Gloves, Silk Hosiery, Corsets, Shoes,
Ladies' Underwear, Umbrellas,
Hand Bags

1021-23 18th Street Phone Main 8453

JOSEPH'S SCHWARTZ
DIAMONDS
EXCLUSIVE MOUNTINGS
CO. 16 CURTSROBERT H. DOUGLASS
General Insurance
200 CALIFORNIA BLDG.
Office Phone M 3257. Home phone Franklin 2010CHAS. E. WELLS MUSIC CO.
Everything in Music
1626 California St. Champa 120F. J. DOWNEY
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Ch. 7474 921 Foster Bldg.MADAM de VANO
Expert French Dry Cleaning
416 East Colfax Phone Champa 3000THE WEPP PRINTING CO.
QUALITY PRINTING
1731 Champa St. Denver Main 8548T. J. LINSEY
Fresh and Cured Meats
430 E. Bayaud With Famous GroceryHAANSTAD'S CAMERA SHOP
KODAKS EASTMAN FILMS
KODAK FINISHING ENLARGING404 SIXTEENTH STREET
THE DENVER WET WASH
Soft Artisan Water Used
Established 1908 GALLUP 1284A. L. DIGBY
Custom Made Clothes
Phone Champa 3005-BTHE M. O'KEEFE JEWELRY CO.
Denver's Quality Jewelers
1527 15th Street"Have Read Print It!" Prompt Service
ALLEN J. READ, PRINTING
"OF THE BETTER KIND"
1515 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.CITY NOVELTY WORKS
GEORGE ANDERSEN, Prop.
1027 18th Street Phone Main 1950MRS. C. W. LUBIENS
Fashionable Dressmaking
1105 SHERMAN Phone Ch. 7228

CALIFORNIA

San Jose
(Continued)
WE SPECIALIZE in large sizes
EDWARD GROSE, Mgr. SAN JOSE, CALIF.
GEO. W. RYDER & SONJEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS
Quality and Correct Prices
100 No. First StreetGolden West
Cleaners San Jose 60
25 S. Third St. Cleaning and Dyeing
The San Jose Club
St. Odd Fellows
Bldg. San Jose, Calif.
Stores Linoleum, Upholstery, Windows, Shaded,
Furniture, Draperies, Carpets, Rugs,

F. W. GROSS &

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)*Gravelle*
"Where Corsetry Is An Art!"
Corsets, Brassieres, Hosiery,
Silk Underwear and Umbrellas
246 WASHINGTON ST. Morgan Blvd.*Florists*
Main 0208
Fine Flowers for All Occasions
Artistically Arranged*Charles F. Berg*
Who's Your Hosiery?Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Umbrellas,
Sweaters, Blouses, Skirts, Coats, Dresses,
Post Office Opposite
300 Morrison St. 300 Portland, Oregon.The Best in Footwear
THREE STORES*B.H. Tooker Shoes*
308 Washington St., 360 Morrison St.
328 Alder St., PORTLAND, OREGON.F. A. BAUMAN & CO.
Everything Electrical
Service that Counts
250 Stark St. Phone BROADWAY 7069JULIUS R. BLACK
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
PORTLAND, OREGON
PORTER BLDG.GEO. J. SCHAEFER
RESIDENT AGENT
(Losses adjusted and paid by this Portland office)
Fire insurance, loans and real estate.
811 Board of Trade Bldg. BROADWAY 7066SHERWOOD'S SILK SHOP
Better Silks Better Values
COURTESY AND SERVICE
350 Morrison St.STORAGE BATTERIES
Allen Bros.
330 FLANDERS NEAR BROADWAY
Telephone BROADWAY 1073

New Branch at N. W. Cor. 6th and Salmon

KNIGHT LANDSCAPE COMPANY
Expert Gardeners at Your Service
Large assortment of Hardy Shrubs and
Perennials.LIBERTY FISH MARKET
Milk Fed Poultry Oysters
Crabs Clams
SOUTHEAST CORNER 5TH AND YAMHILLKATE DELL MARDEN
Normal Teacher of the Dunning System of
Improved Music Study announces a Training
Class for Teachers and Musicians, June 16.
Information and interviews at Studio, 61 N. 16th
at Davis. Phone GARFIELD 4618THE CROSS REFERENCE BIBLE, also
Webster's New International Dictionary.
The Book of Knowledge
All three in one volume in
The Christian Science Monitor.
GEORGE WALTER DUSTIN
Subset 2750 4381 TIST ST., S. E.WINK'S HARDWARE
14th and Washington

Quality Service

Charles W. Sexton Company
Insurance

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG. BROADWAY 4812

HOME BUILDING G. S. Nelson

Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Main 8700

THE IVY PRESS M. R. MANN

FINE PRINTING The House of Individual Service

382 Stark Street, Portland, Ore. Pittock Block

BURNETT GOODWIN
Insurance In All Its Branches!
Phone Main 0280, 622-3-Yeon Bldg.

MRS. J. R. BRODIE

410 ALDER ST. BET. 12TH AND 13TH
Exclusive Millinery from Eastern Importing
Houses and Hats Designed for
Individual Wearer

RAY CLEANING & DYE WORKS

We Call For and Deliver

869 Sandy Boulevard

Phone EAST 5058

SUITS PRESSED 35c

104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

BESSIE F. COLWELL

PUBLIC STENOGRAFHER MULTIGRAPHING

Henry Building Phone BROADWAY 5558

ATTORNEY General Practice—Notary

JUNIUS W. OHMART N. W. BANK Bldg., Portland, Ore.

ROBINSON & DETLLO CO.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

255 Washington St., Majestic Theatre Bldg.

PRINTING BOYNTON PRINTING CO.

We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending

Our Excellent Service to The Christian

Science Monitor Readers.

KREBS LEATHER GOODS

Ladies' Handbags, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases,

Bill Holders, etc. Made to Order.

247 STARK STREET, NEAR THIRD

WHITE DELICATESSEN

Home Baking—Steak Table—Groceries

291 Tenth St., Near Jefferson

PORTLAND TOP CO.

Auto Tops, Seat Covers, Cushions, Curtains,

E. Water and Alder Phone EAST 5510

THE SURETY SHOP

Hosiery, Underwear and Elsie Patterns

C. W. HUNTER, Mgr. 350 Morrison

NOB HILL DYE WORKS

WE CLEAN, DYE, PRESS, REPAIR everything

with prompt individual service. We aim to please.

151 No. 23rd Street Bdyw. 5174

PERL RILEY OWRE

PIANIST AND TEACHER

Leschinsky Technic Residence Studio

421 Rosemary Ave. Walnut 618

UNITED DYE WORKS

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CLEANING TAILORING AND KNOW

488 Washington St., 14th and 15th.

Phone BROADWAY 4558

GEO. I. SMITH PRINTING CO.

We are glad to offer our prompt service to readers of The Christian Science Monitor

11 N. 6th Street

Highland Court Apartments

22nd and 23rd Streets

Nicely furnished apartments by

week or month.

Tel. BEacon 1018

AUFERANC FLORAL CO.

Potted and Bedding Plants

Cut Flowers Gladioli Bulbs

Walnut 0158 1287 E. 14th St., North

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)*Overland*

WILLYS-KNIGHT

East Side Overland Co.

231 East Broadway at Wheeler St. Four blocks

east of Broadway Bridge. East 1907.

SAFE PLACE TO BUY USED CARS

SWETLAND'S

Confectionery and Restaurant

Announce Their New Location

344 MORRISON, near BROADWAY

TROY LAUNDRY

A Laundry service that will more than

please you—it will surprise and

delight you.

EAst 0033

East Flin between East 10th and East 11th

"Jones' Quality Meats"

JONES MARKET

MILTON J. JONES

Telephone Atwater 4901

Meats, Fish, Poultry and Butter

FOURTH AND ALDER STREETS

FLORENCE KNOLTON

HANDICRAFTS

Domestic and Foreign for

Unusual Gifts

163A Tent St., Portland, Ore.

CARL GREVE

The Square Deal Jewelers

DIAMONDS—WATCHES

JEWELRY SERVICE

351 Morrison Street

A Half Block West of Broadway

DOLPH THOMAS CO.

INSURANCE

All Lines

Fire Automobile

Surety Bonds Liability

1013 Porter Bldg.

Broadway 8163

L. N. Levinson

WOMEN'S AND MISSES APPAREL

MORRISON STREET AT PARK

GEORGE WILBER REED

TENOR

Accredited Vocal Teacher

(High School Credits given)

414 Tillard Bldg. Res. Phone Main 8168

Broadway 2876

Nichols & Son

Montgomery Street

10th and 11th

WINK'S HARDWARE

14th and Washington

Quality

Service

Charles W. Sexton Company

Insurance

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG. BROADWAY 4812

HOME BUILDING

G. S. Nelson

Y. M. C. A. Bldg. Main 8700

THE IVY PRESS

M. R. MANN

FINE PRINTING

The House of Individual Service

382 Stark Street, Portland, Ore. Pittock Block

BURNETT GOODWIN

Insurance In All Its Branches!

Phone Main 0280, 622-3-Yeon Bldg.

MRS. J. R. BRODIE

410 ALDER ST. BET. 12TH AND 13TH

Exclusive Millinery from Eastern Importing

Houses and Hats Designed for

Individual Wearer

RAY CLEANING & DYE WORKS

We Call For and Deliver

869 Sandy Boulevard

Phone EAST 5058

SUITS PRESSED 35c

104 Fourth Street

Between Washington and Stark

BESSIE F. COLWELL

PUBLIC STENOGRAFHER MULTIGRAPHING

Henry Building Phone BROADWAY 5558

ATTORNEY General Practice—Notary

JUNIUS W. OHMART N. W. BANK Bldg., Portland, Ore.

ROBINSON & DETLLO CO.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

255 Washington St., Majestic Theatre Bldg.

PRINTING BOYNTON PRINTING CO.

We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending

Our Excellent Service to The Christian

Science Monitor Readers.

KREBS LEATHER GOODS

Ladies' Handbags, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases,

Bill Holders, etc. Made to Order.

247 STARK STREET, NEAR THIRD

WHITE DELICATESSEN

Home Baking—Steak Table—Groceries

291 Tenth St., Near Jefferson

PORTLAND TOP CO.

Auto Tops, Seat Covers, Cushions, Curtains,

E. Water and Alder Phone EAST 5510

THE SURETY SHOP

Hosiery, Underwear and Elsie

THE HOME FORUM

"Breast High in the Blossom I Stand"

THE line leaped out at me from the poems of Katharine Mansfield as I opened the slight book to begin reading. Though I read to the end, nothing finer gripped me in all her bright lines. "Breast high in the blossom I stand." Ye mighty magnates, what a picture! A lady has walked into a sea of broom to be sunk to her shoulders in it. The bright yellow petals strew and stretch away in the distance like the floor of heaven with its pavement of gold. Above her head the assure sky is populated with floating clouds that look strangely like white marble palaces chiseled by the wind. Celestial vision above, and a veritable mint below, what more could one need to delight the eye or feed the hunger of the heart for the beautiful? I know of very few pictures to put beside it. There is one, not quite so bright but of deeper implication, in Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale," which, to my thinking, contains the most affecting picture in words the world has ever seen: The nightingale singing as though its very throat would split.

"Perhaps the selfsame song that found a path through the sad heart of Ruth"

when she stands "in tears amid the alien corn"; at her patient feet the golden wealth which she gleans and binds into a little sheaf of love. The only other picture I would care to put with these of Miss Mansfield and John Keats is that of another poet:

O pleasant, pleasant were the days
The time when in our childhood plays,
My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly!
A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey; with leaps and springs
I followed on from brake to bush;
But she, God love her, feared to brush
The dust from off its wings.

The Wordsworth children among the butterflies; Ruth amid the ripened wheat; Katharine Mansfield breast high'd the blossom, are pictures fit for a palace.

Now there are moneyless magnates! That is not the best gold you can hold in your hand, but that which suffuses your heart: not a question of possession, but of appreciation. It is not a matter of landed proprietorship, but of loving relationship. Deeds and abstracts of title have nothing to do with it, admiration holds the key. Art cannot be manifested to the man who has no love for art—who, like the blind bat, looked at a sunset of Tur-

ne's and exclaimed, "What a magnificent fried egg!" The loveliness that dwells in poetry could never show its dazzling delicacy and delicious quality to the millions who was handed Shelley's "Epipsyphidion" and after examination returned it with, "Beautiful? What I want to know is when are we coming to the facts?" Music is only a noise to those who do not love it: a Beethoven Symphony sounded to the coal shoveler, he said, "like coals going down a chute!"

That grandest book the Bible cannot be interpreted merely by scholarship; and a certain passage in it runs, "He that loveth me . . . I will love him and manifest myself to him." This is to say there is a fine relation between appreciation and love, between revelation.

♦ ♦ ♦

Whether Arnold, the great critic, missed the beat in experience or not, as a friend said, it is certain that many people do, because they have never learned the secret of admiration. They have never waded knee-deep into the grass to experience its delightful touch upon the legs or its retardation of the walk; or sat upon it and let its silken threads slide through the apertures of open fingers, as Richard Jeffries did to feel the world soul coursing through him. They have never stooped with Browning to pick a posy, or stood to stare in any fashion beyond that which a bullock might do. The factual world is the realm in which they live. To them the gold-brown hills are only "burnt"; the valley floors that hold forests of rubies, yellow-cheeked peaches, amber-coated cattle, velvet-coated bees, Shasta daisies, and plums of gold—well, they are "valleys"; that's all, stretches of ploughed ground. The Midas touch that hangs a gleam upon the very stars is by them never noticed. The factual world knows only the treasury at the bank, scarce sees at all the treasury of the heart. To such, it is only "poetry" that Sara Teasdale decants thus:

Into my heart's treasury
I slipped a coin
That time cannot take
Nor a thief purloin—
Oh! better than the minting
Of a gold-crowned breast
Is the safe-kept memory
Of lovely thing.

The coinage of so visionary a proprietorship is discounted, or counted out of the reckoning. "Why bother about the bloom upon a flower?" Yes, but wait a minute, friend, there is a value world. It is beyond the ledger, the dawker, the collared-steer-safe; and the dweller in this realm holds the secret of every communion lock, which the factual world has so far deviated! It can get at the genuine wealth of the world! The great day rises and glorifies leaf and wing. The sun sets in the desert at the level of the earth's surface:

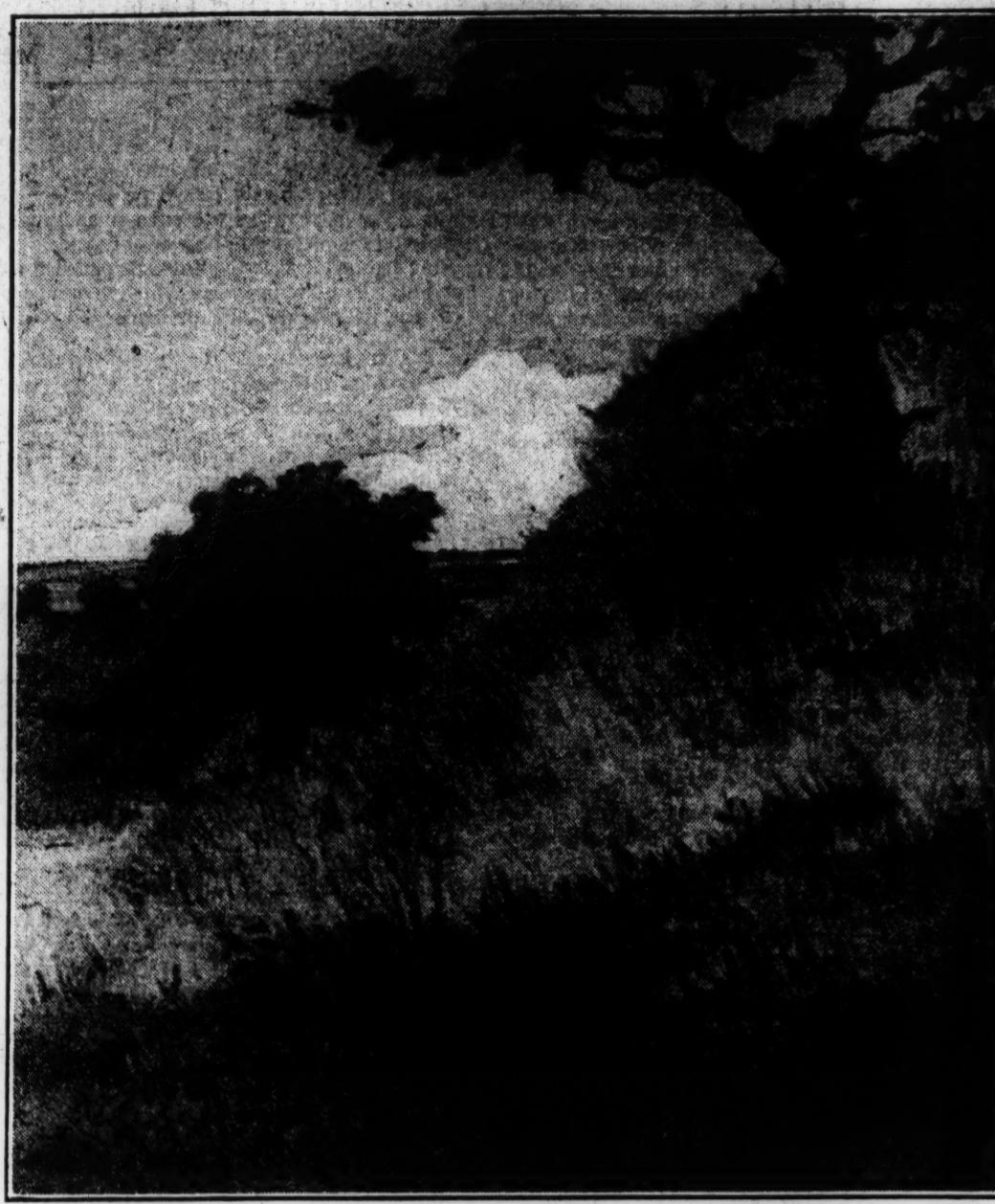
The sun lay molten in the sea
Of sand, and all the sea was rolled
In one broad, bright intensity
Of gold and gold and gold and gold.

You suggest to me that the most ravishing music is from a symphony orchestra, an operatic prima donna? I would cry aloud in opposition:—

Music of rain—
Fingers on keys.
Faith folk dances
Queen Mab to please.

Music of rain—
Patter on roof,
Silver staccato—
Galloping hoof.

Music of rain—
Motif in-weaves
A lullaby soft
For fallen leaves.



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

"Nebraska Fields." From a Charcoal Drawing by Grace Rhodes Dean**Gods Goedheid**

Vertaling van het op deze bladzijde in het Engelsch verschijnende artikel over Christian Science

NEBRASKA fields of wheat and corn, often mile-square, do their great part in producing the nation's food supply, yet stretches of rolling prairie, with no far horizon, offer picture subjects to the landscape-loving artist. Seeking such distances, he feels that next rise, but surely beyond that next rise, but rise surmounted discloses the same stretch of fields, the same roll and always more corn and wheat.

Not far from the central part of the state and near a little tributary to the Platte, there is, however, a section of country, beautiful in a more familiar way, an oasis in the miles of rolling prairie. Far distances are here with trees along the stream and little hills from which the level fields reach to a more distant horizon.

The character of this landscape is not unlike New England in those places where from low hills one looks across level stretches of marshland. The fields are just as level here in this western state though their fair limit is not marked by the blue line of the ocean. Trees are here yet not New England trees. On the hills there are dwarfed oaks, gnarled and twisted by the winds. On the level lands fast-growing cottonwoods afford abundant shade.

A Courtyard in New Orleans

At atmosphere of tranquillity and quiet happiness seemed to envelope the old house, which had formerly belonged to a rich planter. Like many of the Creole houses, the facade presented a commonplace and unattractive aspect. The great green doors of the arched entrance were closed, and the green shutters of the balconied windows were half shut, like sleepy eyes lazily gazing upon the busy street below of the colony patches of light clouds which floated slowly, singly across the deep blue of the sky above. But beyond the gates lay a little paradise. The great court, deep and broad, was framed in tropical trees, vines embraced the white pillars of the piazza, and creeping plants climbed up the tinted walls to peer into the upper windows with their flower-eyes of flaming scarlet. Banana-trees nodded sleepily their plumes of emerald green at the farther end of the garden; vines smothered the windows of the dining-room and formed a bower of cool green about the hospitable door; an aged fig-tree, whose gnarled arms trembled under the weight of honeyed fruit, shadowed the square of bright lawn which formed a natural carpet in the midst; and at intervals were stationed along the walks in large porcelain vases—like barbaric sentinels in sentry-boxes—gorgeous broad-leaved things, with leaves fantastic and barbed and flowers brilliant as humming birds. A fountain murmured faintly near the entrance of the western piazza.

The worden van Christus Jezus, opgetekend in het Nieuwe Testament, worden heden ten dage—in de twintigste eeuw—meer dan ooit te voren in toepassing gebracht in het dagelijks leven van hen, die Christian Science beleven. Mannen en vrouwen wijden hun tijd, hun leven en al het hunne na de taak den Meester-Christus na te volgen in het genezen van ziekten en zondaren. Na honderden jaren van omzwervingen in de woestijn, in stoffelijke middelen en methoden bevrijding zoekend van de smarten van het lijden van gebrek en armoede, van het verslaafd zijn aan slechte gewoonten, onnatigheid en ondeugd, hebben de menschen ten laatste een uitweg gevonden en een licht schijnen in de duisternis—het licht der waarheid, van betwelt Christus Jezus beloofd, dat het als de Trooster komen zou. Dit licht is hier nu opgegaan, en in hetgeen Christian Science genoemd wordt, openbaart het zich aan ons op een wijze, die wij kunnen begrijpen en ons ten nutte maken. Deze Wetenschap werd ontdekt en aan een nooddruftige wereld gegeven door Mary Baker Eddy, die elk voorschrift, dat zij gaf, getoest had. Hare leerlingen bewijzen, evenals die van den Meester, de oppermacht van God, het goede, en van God alleen. Alle heerlijkheid wordt aan God gegeven door Christian Science.

Als één uit vele duizenden, kan schrijver deses getuigen van genzingen door Christian Science behandeling en

ook van de grote liefde tot en begrijpen van God, die tot hem gekomen zijn door een intelligente studie van den Bijbel in verband met het Christian Science leerboek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" door Mrs. Eddy. Inplaats van de vrees voor een God, die als een gestreng vader zijn kinderen straft voor hunne verkeerdheden, is een teedere liefde gekomen en het bewustzijn van de nabijheid, de immer-tegenwoordigheid van Hem, tot Wien een ieder met meer vertrouwen dan tot zijne aardse ouders gaan kan om troost en bevrijding, om leiding en bescherming. Voor de eenzamen, voor wie aardse banden verbroken werden, wordt deze lievevoller Vader een levende werkelijkheid. Die in alle nooden voorziet,—in het schijnbaar gebrek aan genegenheid, vriendschap en kracht; en de dagelijksche, ja voortdurende bewijzen Zijner goedheid nemen met de jaren toe. "O hoe groot is uw goed, dat Gij weggelegd hebt voor degene, die U vreezen; dat Gij gewrocht hebt voor degene, die op U betrouwden, in de tegenwoordigheid der menschenkinderen" heeft David gezegd.

In Science and Health schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 107): "In het jaar 1866 ontdekte ik de Christus Wetenschap of de goddelijke wetten van Leven. Waarheid en Liefde en noemde mijne ontdekking Christian Science", en op dezelfde bladzijde voegt zij hieraan toe: "Dit apodictisch Beginsel wijst op de openbaring van Emmanuel of 'God met ons', de oppermachtige immer-tegenwoordigheid, die de kinderen der menschen breijdt van alle euvelen, 'waaran dat vleesch onderhevig is'. Gods goedheid is hier, gereed om door ons onderscheiden en benut te worden. Zij is voor allen gelijk, voor de zieken en de zondaren, voor de eenzamen en de ontmoedigen, de schroomvalligen en de vreesachtigen: zij brengt genezing, en daarbij vreugde en blijdschap, waaraan de menschen ophoest tot een zilverder, reiner, heiliger leven, dat alleen mogelijk is door een bewijshart begrijpen van de almacht van het goddelijk goede.

In Science and Health schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 107): "In het jaar 1866 ontdekte ik de Christus Wetenschap of de goddelijke wetten van Leven. Waarheid en Liefde en noemde mijne ontdekking Christian Science", en op dezelfde bladzijde voegt zij hieraan toe: "Dit apodictisch Beginsel wijst op de openbaring van Emmanuel of 'God met ons', de oppermachtige immer-tegenwoordigheid, die de kinderen der menschen breijdt van alle euvelen, 'waaran dat vleesch onderhevig is'. Gods goedheid is hier, gereed om door ons onderscheiden en benut te worden. Zij is voor allen gelijk, voor de zieken en de zondaren, voor de eenzamen en de ontmoedigen, de schroomvalligen en de vreesachtigen: zij brengt genezing, en daarbij vreugde en blijdschap, waaraan de menschen ophoest tot een zilverder, reiner, heiliger leven, dat alleen mogelijk is door een bewijshart begrijpen van de almacht van het goddelijk goede.

The same country now was silver and blue and dusk; but by day, I stood thinking. It was flooded with incredible light. Then there was a glare over everything, under a cloudless sky. The stone vases on the wall that climbed the hill . . . mingled their blue shadows with the shadows of the cyprasses falling across the white road. The shadows of the olive branches were sifted down over the bare ground, the vista of olive trees above the gray earth was melancholy and wistful. The sun flickered on the eucalyptus leaves; the red pomegranates hung above the walls and the lemons against thick green. And far below, in that ineffable, sad light, ran the gentle shore, with clumps of oleanders, and water, violet, blue, and emerald.

And now the voices at last died down; they sank as the stars fade or the wind passes. It seemed only natural that songs, too, should end. A wind that came before the dawn began to stir. And then presently, far down the hill, more faintly, one song again, in a chorus of voices. And then I heard the singing die away again and the surge return on the shore.—Stark Young, in "The Three Fountains."

The Goodness of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHOM ever doubts that the sun is shining, simply because a cloud obscures its light? But how often frail humanity doubts the goodness of God, the loving Father, because the clouds of materiality seem to shut out for the moment the consciousness of His ever-presence. Through all ages God has manifested Himself to men in the way they could best understand, and through those who were receptive to the light of spiritual understanding.

While the children of Israel feared and murmured in their wanderings in the wilderness, Moses, their great leader, was able to perceive God as the source of all supply, providing drink and food for his people. In the Old and New Testaments indisputable proofs are given in the lives of Daniel, Elijah, and many others, that God is "a very present help in trouble"; but no one so fully perceived and demonstrated the goodness of God as did Christ Jesus, whose entire ministry of healing the sick and reforming the sinner was done for the glory of God, to prove to mankind that "with God all things are possible." This being Jesus' mission, we may feel assured its practicality cannot be lost to this generation, or to generations yet to come. He himself said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Today, in the twentieth century, Christ Jesus' words as recorded in the New Testament, are being demonstrated in the practical everyday lives of the adherents of Christian Science, as never before. Men and women are giving their time, their lives, their all, to the task of emulating the master Christian in healing the sick and the sinful. After hundreds of years of wandering in the wilderness, seeking relief from the pains of disease, from the sufferings of lack and poverty, from addiction to habits of intemperance and vice, through material ways and means, men have at last found a way out, have seen the light shining in darkness—the light of the truth which Christ Jesus promised should come as the Comforter. This light is here now, manifesting itself to us in the way we can understand and make use of it, through what is termed Christian Science. This Science was

discovered and given to a needy world by Mary Baker Eddy, who tested every precept which she taught. Its teachings, as were those of the Master, are in proof of the supremacy of God, good, and of God alone. All glory is given unto God by Christian Science.

The writer, one of many thousands, can testify to healing through Christian Science treatment, and also to the great love and understanding of God that have come through pursuing an intelligent study of the Bible in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. In the place of fear of God, as an austere parent who punished His children for their misdeeds, there has come a tender love and the consciousness of His nearness. His ever-presence, to whom one may go even more trustingly than a child turns to his earthly parents for comfort and relief, for guidance and protection. To the lonely, those bereft of earthly ties, this loving Parent becomes a living reality, supplying the seeming lack of affection, companionship, and strength, filling every need; and the daily, hourly proofs of His goodness are increasing with the years. "Oh how great is thy goodness, which thou hast laid up for them that fear thee; which thou hast wrought for them that trust in thee before the sons of men!" said the Psalmist.

In Science and Health (p. 107) Mrs. Eddy says, "In the year 1866, I discovered, the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science," and on the same page she adds, "This apodictic Principle points to the revelation of Immanuel, 'God with us'—the sovereign ever-presence, delivering the children of men from every ill 'that flesh is heir to.' The goodness of God is here, awaiting our perception and use. It is for all alike, to the sick and to the sinner, to the lonely and discouraged, the timid and fearful, bringing healing, with joy and gladness, uplifting the thoughts and desires of men into purer, cleaner, holier living, made possible only through a demonstrable understanding of the omnipotence of divine good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition. India Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition. Indie Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover. Indie paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition. Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Large Type Edition. leather, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternate pages of English and French	7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth \$3.50

Morocco, pocket edition \$5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publisher's Agent
107 Franklin St., Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, \$1.00 per month; one year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABOTT, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, and advertising to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, if the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a statement and address envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for reproduction of all news, photographs and material news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

A statement of recompensation of special dispatches herein is reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who wish to purchase The Christian Science Monitor regularly, from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1924

EDITORIALS

The failure of the recent conference between the British, Irish and Ulster governments to find a solution of the boundary problem points to the possibility of a reopening of the Anglo-Irish question. It is earnestly to be hoped that good will and common sense will find a way of avoiding this, for the treaty settlement of 1921 seemed to promise a fast healing

of the wounds of the past. But the failure of the conference shows that there is still a difficult snag to be removed.

The root of the present difficulty lies in the religious division in Ireland itself. About a quarter of the population is Protestant, mainly concentrated in the six northern counties of Ulster. The rest is Roman Catholic, mainly concentrated in the south, center and west. This situation has always constituted the fundamental Irish problem, for any solution of the Home Rule question proposed by Great Britain which was acceptable to one of the two sections was rejected by the other. In 1920 Mr. Lloyd George took the bull by the horns and decided that the only possible way out was to divide Ireland, confer Home Rule on each part, and trust time and responsibility to bring about that unity which could not be arbitrarily imposed.

Ulster accepted the act of that year and set up a government for the six northern counties, on the supposition that this was a final solution so far as it was concerned. But the South, under the rising influence of Sinn Fein, rejected it and went into revolt for an all-Ireland republic. The ultimate result was a compromise. Ireland obtained the status of an independent Free State in the British Commonwealth of Nations, instead of that of a province in the United Kingdom, but accepted the partition of Ireland subject to a revision of the boundary between Ulster and the Free State. The treaty provided that the six-county boundary, which everybody recognized to be unsatisfactory, should be revised by a commission of three, one member to be named by the Free State, one by Ulster, and the chairman to be appointed by the British Government. No sooner, however, was Clause XII of the treaty published, which provided that the commission should revise the boundary in accordance with the wishes of the population, subject to geographical and economic considerations, than the Ulster Government proclaimed its refusal to have anything to do with it. It said that it was perfectly willing to effect a revision of the boundary by voluntary agreement between itself and the Free State, but that under the Home Rule Act of 1920 it had been given the six counties as its territory, that it had not been consulted about the Anglo-Irish treaty and was not a party to it, and that it would not consent to any outside commission being empowered to transfer Ulstermen under the control of the South.

Many attempts have since been made to find a solution which both the North and the South could accept. Thinking men on both sides have recognized that in itself the question of the boundary was not very important, and that what did matter was the growth of relations of such confidence and good will between the North and the South as would make possible the creation of an all-Ireland body for the conduct of their joint affairs. They saw that the worst thing from the point of view of those better relations would be a new dispute about the boundary, or an attempt to invoke the intervention of Great Britain to enforce the commission's award. Unfortunately compromise has so far proved to be impossible. Ulster would not yield more than a small agreed revision. The Free State would not give up the hope of securing most of the two counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone and the city of Derry.

Conference having failed, Great Britain has now been called upon to appoint the commission. This it has undertaken to do, though Ulster refuses to nominate its member. The commission cannot report for a month or two. Meanwhile fresh efforts will be made to avoid a new conflict. The real difficulty is not the stubbornness of the leaders, but the violence of popular feeling, on each side, representing the traditions of 700 years of political and religious passion. The Orange lodges in Ulster are determined to resist the transfer of any more Protestants to Roman Catholic Ireland, and are arming to resist such transfer by force. The Republicans in the South are bent on forcing the issue with Ulster to the point of conflict, in the hope of being able to tear up the treaty of 1921 and of obtaining a republic after all, or at least of obtaining so much of Ulster from the commission that it will be impossible for Ulster to maintain itself as an independent government.

There for the moment matters rest. The best opinion believes that on the facts, legal and otherwise, which will be put before it the commission will give its verdict for a moderate revision. That perhaps is the best hope for peace, for if the inordinate ambitions on both sides are shattered, it may be possible for that agreed solution to be made between the leaders, which high feeling on both sides still makes impossible today.

THE most important industrial news of recent days in the United States is that there is a little more activity in wholesale lines, a faint stirring, as it were, where before had been a dead calm. The news is doubly important at the moment when commodity prices continue to fall and forward business, on the whole, is slow. It can hardly be said to reflect a change in the general attitude of buyers, who continue to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, but it certainly does reflect this fact: that stocks of goods of all kinds in "last dealers'" hands are not large and that there must follow

expansion, rather than contraction, of the volume of orders in wholesale lines to meet a retail demand which is more or less constant.

It will be interesting, as well as important, to see how this faint stirring in wholesale lines turns out—whether it develops into a broad movement of sufficient importance to check the fall in prices, or whether it is buying which could be labeled "necessary." That sort of buying, in greater or less degree, is always present in all markets, no matter what the price levels. The sort of buying now needed, America's industrial leaders agree, is of the confident sort which looks to the future and which is likely to develop only if the belief is widespread that present price levels are attractive, or that prices are not likely to decline further.

Detailed reports which now come to hand on the April business are almost all disappointing. Commodity prices declined approximately 2 per cent in that month; the ratio of operations in basic lines was lowered measurably; unemployment increased and forward bookings slumped sharply. In most directions these conditions prevailed throughout the first half of May. Signs on the distant horizon which may reflect a coming change, therefore, are most eagerly sought. It is for this reason that the better tone to the wholesale markets, and the moderately better attitude of forward buyers, has attracted so much attention in the commercial centers.

One economic theory which has recently gained a goodly number of adherents is that since the war America's demand for goods of all sorts—and by that is meant consumption—is practically stationary, influenced only by the seasons and by the natural growth of the population. The minor waves of expansion and contraction, according to this theory, are caused by either overproduction or underproduction. Probably the United States produced finished goods in the last quarter of last year and in the first quarter of this year at a faster rate than they could be consumed, or at least a faster rate than they were consumed. Under such conditions the present "spotty" trade is a to-be-expected state, until this moderate overproduction has been corrected. This is but a theory. It may or may not be true. Political considerations undoubtedly have been a factor this year, as has the unseasonable weather.

What does now appear to be true is that production and consumption ratios have been brought more closely into line, and in this respect, at least, the Nation's industry is on a sounder foundation than a few months ago, when production was daily outstripping consumption.

By INFERENCE, at least, one important issue has been defined. President Coolidge has made it clear that it is economically impossible to provide for the soldiers' bonus payments which Congress seems determined to insist upon, and at the same time grant to the people and industries of the United States the relief from the burdens of war-time taxation so

greatly desired and unquestionably so much needed. It has been made clear by actual computations supplied by the Treasury that if the tax bill schedules as they now stand are accepted and finally passed, and the bonus bill is passed over the President's veto, a deficit of \$300,000,000, or thereabouts, would be caused. This total would be increased to approximately \$500,000,000 by the granting of farm relief and the increase in the wages of postal employees. Thus it has been stated upon the highest possible authority that the President will find it necessary, if these vast expenditures are authorized, to veto the tax relief bill unless Congress finds new sources of revenue.

It is made more and more apparent that the President, mindful of his promise to insure some measure of tax relief to the country, would finally decide to approve even the revenue measure in substantially its present form. With such assurance, or influenced by such a presumption, party leaders in the Senate are endeavoring now to muster votes sufficient to sustain the bonus bill veto. Those who have supported the measure in the hope that by so doing they might insure their own re-election, are now faced with the possibility of having to go home to confront those whom they have promised to relieve from some portion of the burden of taxation. They are beginning to realize that the economic and industrial welfare of the country means as much to the returned service man as to others, and that a return to normal conditions in employment and distribution will insure greater returns to the soldiers than the meager money payments which are proposed.

It is admitted even by those who have given tentative aid in support of the bonus plan that the former service men have quite satisfactorily readjusted their own affairs. They are not dependent as a class. Those who require special care or assistance have received it. No financial sacrifice in this undertaking is too great, as the American people have shown. Besides this, many of the states of the Union have made generous provision, in the way of bounties, for the citizen-soldiers. These men are not unanimous in demanding still greater financial sacrifices if in making them the processes of industrial readjustment are to be delayed. The return of normal prosperity, the lowering of living costs which would follow, unfailingly, the reduction of taxes on industry and production, would mean more to them, individually and collectively, than money payments taken as a toll upon their neighbors and themselves.

For six years the effort has been to "beat back" to conditions approximating those which, before the war, were regarded as normal. National economies have made it possible, under the program outlined by the Administration, to take a progressive step toward the desired end. It would be unwise now, with the opportunity at hand to benefit 100,000,000 people, to permit the little less than wasteful appropriation of money simply to "save the faces" of a few more or less irresponsible office holders who are office seekers. The men who went overseas and

into concentration camps to help win the war are not wreckers or spoilers. They have not won all they fought to gain. Neither has humanity as a whole. All have learned that the world cannot be saved or made safe by war. But all can help to save it and make it safe by applying themselves to the ways of peace. This lesson is being learned. Why continue to penalize and exact unending tribute by processes which perpetuate, rather than correct, the mistakes already made?

"This is the age of the tongue and the ear" is one of the sayings recorded in the Talks on Art by William Morris Hunt. We are still rather given to listening with "hollow gaping awe" to descriptions of the unseen masterpiece, but we have advanced a step, if a short one, since Hunt's day for at least we begin to understand the importance of the eye, too, in art education. If the history of art is taught in schools and colleges, an endeavor is made to supplement the classroom with the museum. Docents are willing to instruct the general public, though their ability to do so may not keep pace with their zeal. Reproductions and lantern slides serve as substitutes when originals cannot be shown. Organized excursions bring the art centers of Europe, even of the East, within reach of professors and teachers of art. And, altogether, the desire now is to make students and general public alike see as well as talk and listen.

It might, therefore, be asked why the offer of the Greeks to send the Hermes of Praxiteles on tour through the United States has not been enthusiastically accepted, why it has been opposed by almost all those best qualified to speak, why a protest has come from, among others, the trustees of the American Academy in Rome. This opposition at first sight does look like somewhat of a contradiction to the new desire to help people to use their eyes in the cultivation of their appreciation of art. It might have seemed more consistent if the chance for the American millions to see the Hermes had been eagerly seized, its exhibition through the country a wonderful object lesson for the many who never can get beyond their own remote little Main Street. But there is really no contradiction. The increased interest in art has brought with it not merely common sense in the methods of developing an understanding of art in the present, but a sense of responsibility where the art of the past is concerned.

For a long time nobody bothered to assume the responsibility. The loss through those dark periods when art was forgotten is incalculable, and in succeeding ages, fashion, indifference, ignorance, heedlessness and war contributed their share to the ruin. The wonder is that so much remains to the present day. If what does remain is to be preserved, if it is to be left by one generation to the generations to come, it must be watched now with jealous care. There are not so many masterpieces in the world that a single one can be risked. The Hermes might return unharmed from its tour. Again, it might not, and, if harmed, it would be irreplaceable, as the signers of the protest say. In protesting, they but follow the example of the artists, architects, and art lovers everywhere who today are striving to arrest each new piece of vandalism as it is threatened. Even the people who are not of the same mind in the case of the Hermes must admit that the world has a greater chance of handing down its inheritance of beauty to the future if this sense of responsibility is encouraged.

Editorial Notes

DESPITE the fact that thousands in the United States do not favor the activities of the numerous health boards and departments of the country, the effort constantly being made by certain newspapers to uphold their point of view can only be explained by inferring that these latter are completely dominated by organized medicine. Not long ago, for instance, the Boston American published a column editorial headed, "Parents Have Not Right to Decide on Treatment for Their Children." In this article it was stated that "a man has the right to teach his children what religion he pleases—that right is guaranteed to him by the Constitution. . . . With disease and with the practice of medicine it is different. The child is entitled to the protection which is offered to it by the progress of science." Undeniably so, but unfortunately sometimes this "progress" of so-called medical science hardly warrants its name, and in such a case there is a danger that superstition may be a controlling factor in its determination.

WHEN the French Ambassador to Britain declared in Cambridge, Eng., the other day that the need of France and England to pull together was greater today than it ever had been before, he simply put in words a sentiment which of late weeks has rapidly been gaining strength in the consciousness of the two nations. He was a guest of the French Society at Cambridge and reminded his hearers that when, in 1929, the students of Paris quarreled with the Parisian populace and had to seek learning elsewhere, they were offered hospitality in England. The same sense of friendship which served to cement the two peoples at that time is thus accomplishing a like purpose in the twentieth century, proving once more that friendship is indeed, as the poet Robert Blair wrote 200 years ago, the "solder of society."

WITH the announcement a few days ago that a plan had been completed by which electric current generated at Niagara Falls was to be received in Boston, Mass., it is evident that another step has been taken toward a wider distribution of the power from this great source of potential energy. It is less than 200 years since the force of the falls was directly utilized for the purpose of setting wheels into motion. What changes come with the years!

Cherry Blossom Time

By E. H. WILSON

THE cherry trees are blooming, true sign that spring is here. Hidden in clustered buds and protected through the winter's ordeal by dry brown scales, winsome blushing beauty bursts forth to gladden the hearts of men. On a May day with the warm sun and clear blue skies above, the emerald green of young grass beneath them, there could scarcely be a more pleasing sight than a group of cherry trees in bloom. People often ask if the fruits of the flowering cherry tree are edible. The answer is yes, but as they are very small and of few kinds they are palatable only to the birds. It is for the delicate beauty, the ethereal loveliness of its myriads of blossoms that the cherry tree is well nigh worshipped in Japan.

The flowering of the cherries is a movable feast dependent upon the earliness or lateness of spring and this year was postponed until the beginning of May. Thanks to the variety of species the feast of loveliness is spread over a full three weeks. One of the very first to open its blossoms is *Prunus subhirtella*, the Higan-zakura or Spring Cherry of Japan. Slender of branch and most prodigal of bloom, this lovely daughter of a large-limbed tree of great dimensions is queen of all. Its flowers last longer in good condition than those of other cherries. Pink when they open the petals, they become nearly white before they fall. Opening before the leaves appear the flowers are produced in such profusion as to hide the branches, and from a distance the trees resemble billows of mists. The tree itself never grows to any considerable size. The two large plants in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston are the original introductions into cultivation in the Occident and were received from the Botanic Gardens, Tokyo, in 1894. These are broad, round-topped, intricately and densely branched trees some twenty feet tall and twenty-five feet through the crown, the lower branches sweeping the ground.

* * *

This cherry is not known in a wild state and does not reproduce itself truly from seed though fortunately it may be easily increased by cuttings. It is very generally cultivated in western Japan but rarely seen in the neighborhood of Tokyo and Yokohama where, however, its parent (*P. subhirtella* var. *ascendens*) is common in parks and temple grounds. So, too, is its sister, with hanging pendent branches and pink flowers, well known in gardens as the var. pendula, or Rosebud Cherry. A curious and worthy relative is the var. autumnalis, which is remarkable as flowering in spring and again in autumn. In habit it is very like the Spring Cherry, but the flowers are semidouble. The Japanese call it the October Cherry, but some years this wayward plant flowers more fully in spring than in the autumn.

Another regal member of the family of Japanese cherries is *P. incisa*, which flourishes in the Arboretum alongside of the Spring Cherry, and opens its flowers at the same time. This cherry is low in stature, but of exquisite loveliness, with nodding white or pale pink flowers and yellow anthers. The petals fall in a few days but the sepals and stamen-filaments change to vinous-red and, persisting for a couple of weeks, give the impression of petalous flowers. Its home is the region round the famed Mt. Fuji and for this reason it is called the Fuji Cherry. It is perfectly hardy and happy in the Arboretum. Though known and named since 1784 it was not introduced into these gardens until early in the twentieth century. Why such a charming plant should have been so long neglected is a mystery. By Japanese gardeners it is much appreciated, for it is the only cherry that can be fashioned into the so-called dwarf trees and made to grow and flower freely in small pots.

* * *

Head of a very numerous clan is the Sargent Cherry (*P. serrulata* var. *sachalinensis*) with white to rose-pink flowers each from one to one and one-half inches across. The largest specimen in the Arboretum is thirty feet tall, with a broad crown and a trunk five feet in girth. This tree has unusually large and deeply colored flowers, but unfortunately these are often much hidden by its expanding bronzy green leaves. Some specimens have pale-colored flowers which are usually fully expanded before the leaves appear. This cherry is one of the principal parents of the double-flowered cherries of Japan, a collection of which may be seen on a grassy knoll of Bussey Hill. More slender of growth and with smaller flowers are the varieties *spontanea* and *pubescens*, several fine young trees of which grow on Bussey Hill and on Peters Hill. The autumn tints of these cherries are very brilliant.

The stately Tokyo Cherry (*P. yedoensis*)—of unknown origin, so abundantly planted in the city of Tokyo—whose flowering is made the occasion of an annual holiday in Japan, is less hardy than others mentioned, though it thrives on Peters Hill. Very fragrant are the small rose-purple flowers of *P. canescens*, the gray-leaved cherry of which no species has more richly colored brown bark. This came to the Arboretum from interior China and is well worth growing, simply for its bark alone.

* * *

A noteworthy but rather distant relative of these already mentioned is Maack's Cherry (*P. Maackii*), which hails from northeastern Asia. This is a large tree with yellow-brown highly polished bark clothing the trunk and principal branches. The flowers are small and white, borne in racemes like those of the Bird Cherry, and the curious will note that the leaves on the under side are dotted with minute glands. A fine specimen of Maximowicz's Cherry (*P. Maximowiczii*), also native of northeastern Asia, is growing by the side of the pond just beyond the Sargent Cherry. A round-topped tree of pleasing habit, this cherry has almost black bark and in autumn its leaves are wondrously tinted with orange and red. The flowers are small and white and produced on short erect racemes, each blossom with a prominent cluster of stamens and subtended by a conspicuous green bract fringed with gland-tipped teeth.

To describe all the varieties of cherries in the collection would entail much space and might prove tedious reading, but the Gear (*P. Avium*) and its double-flowered form must not be overlooked. This native of Europe is one of the parents of the garden cherries so widely grown for their delicious fruit, and is a lofty tree of shapely habit. No cherry has flowers of a pure white, and the chaste loveliness of this tree is unsurpassed. The boughs of the double-flowered form are wreathed with pendulous masses of roselike blossoms, each about one and one-half inches across with from thirty to forty petals, and in perfection of beauty lasts long. Keen observers will perceive in the center of each double flower, two folded tiny green leaflike pistils. This peculiar feature may also be seen in some of the double-flowered Japanese cherries, such as the forms *fugenzo* and *albo-rosea*. To the Japanese these suggest peaceful Buddha seated in the heart of the sacred lotus flower. According to Japanese folklore the cherry tree itself represents a lovely princess, named Konohana Sakuya-Hime, the color of the flowers being that of the blushes which suffuse the cheeks of this dainty bewitching damsel. From this pretty legend is derived the name Sakura now universally applied to the cherry tree in Japan.